THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. F. HOUSTON, M. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$5.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Petitions for a Regulation of the Liquor Law and Abolition of Death Penalty—The Sand Bar Snake Killed by Senator Graham—The Treasury Investigation Postponed—Bills Introduced.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1870.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented for a law authorizing citizens of any District to vote for or against the licensing of liquor shops, and for the abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. Howard's license supplement for Allegheny county was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNELL: Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the United Order of the Sacred Temple of Liberty.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, authorizing the erection by them of a tri-parti bridge from Pittsburgh to Allegheny City. A supplement for the National Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. WHITE: Relative to interest. Increasing the same to seven per cent. and legalizing the rate of not exceeding ten per cent. in writing.

By Mr. MILLER: Relative to soldiers of 1812 and their widows. Admitting to pension those not worth more than five hundred dollars.

Mr. LOWRY called up the bill extending the act of 1869 regulating medical protection in York and other counties to Erie, Crawford and Venango. Passed with Venango stricken out.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN bills extending the charter of the Central and Southern Transportation Companies ninety-nine years. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill declaring a certain sand bar in the Ohio river, opposite Middleton, an island, and had it killed.

Mr. RUTAN, in explaining, said he had no desire to pass it.

Mr. DAVIS called up the Senate bill allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases. Passed second reading.

Mr. CONNELL called up the Senate bill authorizing railroad companies to lease or become lessees of or with other roads. Passed second reading.

Mr. BIGHAM called up the consideration of his bill relating to the State Treasurer and creating a Board of Control.

Mr. WHITE opposed it and the motion was lost.

Mr. GRAHAM called up a bill repealing an act requiring the Landsdale Turnpike Company to complete two miles before taking toll. Passed.

Also, the House bill incorporating Mirror Printing Company of Allegheny. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PORTER, of York, called up the Senate bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter, which authorizes the Supreme Court to review the law and evidence, and covers cases now pending in the Supreme Court, and meets the case of Dr. Sheppe.

It was favored by Messrs. Niles, Johnson, Bowman and Porter, and opposed by Messrs. Schnatterly and Craig, and passed on second reading.

A House resolution urging Congress to oppose the reduction of the tariff on pig or other iron and coal. Passed.

The House bill authorizing the people of districts to vote for or against licensing liquor shops, was made the special order for Thursday evening.

The House bill punishing the publication of obscene advertisements passed, applying exclusively to a particular class of objectionable publications.

THE TREASURY FUNDS.

The Senate Committee on the Management of the Treasury Funds met this afternoon, but no witnesses being present, the Committee determined to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, when all the parties will be present. Mr. Mackey left for home today. He will be examined again next week.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—At the Radical caucus, in Jefferson City last night, the question of the expediency of submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution, enfranchising all those now deprived of suffrage, without respect to race or color, was discussed and carried by nearly a two-thirds vote.

In the State Senate yesterday the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported amendments repealing the test oath, abolishing the present constitution, abolishing the District Courts and repealing all the disfranchising provisions. The Constitutional bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Day before yesterday the House adopted an amendment to the Agricultural bill providing that there should be no restrictions on students entering college on account of sex or color. Yesterday, after a long discussion, it was recommended in the Kansas Senate.

NEW YORK

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the New York Assembly, to-day, a report was presented from the Canal Board stating that the cost of completing the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, according to estimates were as follows: Erie $2,418,620; Champlain $367,600; Oswego $124,000; total, $2,910,220. The Board also reported that the work should be completed in three years.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, February 2.—In the House an order was introduced directing inquiry into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

OHIO.

The Ohio House spent all day yesterday considering the Williams county contested election. It will probably result in favor of Blakeslee, Republican.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, February 3.—River falling slowly, with two feet three inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer thirty at six P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, February 3.—River falling slowly with about four feet water in channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer thirty-six at six P. M. O.

MORGANTOWN, February 3. — River stationary, with about two feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer thirty-six at six P. M. L.

BROWNSVILLE, February 3. — River falling slowly, with seven six feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer thirty-three at six P. M. E.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, February 3.—Cattle; receipts 200 head, making 8,600 this week; shipments 600; market inactive and holders cannot make sales except at concessions of 25c, buyers being reluctant even at that. Hogs; receipts 6,500 head; market active and firm at yesterday's quotations. Sheep; receipts 5,400 head; quality very extra and demand good; sales 2,200 head at 4½@6¼c for fair to extra wethers, and 6@7¾c for good to fancy Canada.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton is quiet at 21½c for middling. Sales 4,000 bales; receipts 7,504; exports 8,884. Corn firm at $1.07½. Hay is lower, and sells at $28 per ton. Bacon 14@17@18c. Gold 21¾. Petroleum 31; New York sight exchange ¼c discount.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870. NO. 30.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Mormonism Aimed at—Railway Aid—A Proposed Dog Tax—American Citizens in British Prisons—Reconstruction of Mississippi—The Navy Deficiency—Spicy Debate—Sherman's Funding Bill, etc., etc.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. It provides for the issue of three classes of bonds for $400,000,000 each. The first for ten and thirty years at five per cent.; the second for fifteen and twenty years at four and a half per cent.; the third for twenty and sixty years at four per cent. It also provides for setting aside yearly $150,000,000 of custom receipts to pay the interest on the public debt, and for a sinking fund to reduce the public debt.

The following is the text:

Be it enacted, &c, That for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on credit, United States coupon or registered bonds of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may think proper to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after ten years and payable in coin at twenty years from date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin, and the Secretary is authorized to dispose of at the discretion of the Secretary under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued and known as 5-20 bonds, and for no other purpose; and proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be placed in the Treasury to be used for the redemption of such six per cent. bonds, at par, as may not be offered for exchange, or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupons or registered bonds to the amount of $400,000,000 of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may think proper, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at thirty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe in the United States and elsewhere at not less than par, for coin, or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the Government bearing a higher rate of interest in coin, and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such obligations bearing interest in coin as by terms of issue are to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, from time to time, coupons or registered bonds of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may think proper, to the amount of $100,000,000 redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after twenty years, payable in coin at forty years from date at a rate of interest of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and such bonds may be disposed of either in the United States or elsewhere at not less than their par value for coin, or at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for United States notes, or may be exchanged at not less than par for any of the obligations of the United States outstanding at date of issue of such bonds, and if, in the opinion of the Secretary, it is thought advisable to issue a larger amount of four per cent. bonds for any of the purposes herein or hereinafter recited than would be otherwise authorized by this section of this act, such further issues are hereby authorized; provided there shall be no increase in the aggregate debt of the United States in consequence of any issues authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. That the bonds authorized by this act shall be exempt from all taxes by or under national, state, municipal or local authority.

SEC. 5. That coupons of said bonds may be made payable at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of any agent of the United States either in cities of London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfort in dollars or its equivalent thereof in sterling, money in France or in thalers.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary is hereby authorized to appoint such agents in the United States and Europe as he may deem necessary to aid in the negotiation of said bonds, and he may advertise the loan herein authorized and conditions thereof, in such newspapers and journals in this country and Europe as he may select for the purpose, and a sum not exceeding one per cent. of the bonds herein authorized, is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, securing and disposing of the same.

SEC. 7. That in order to carry into execution the provisions of the fifth section of the article entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding of the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, relating to the sinking fund, there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of one hundred and fifty millions dollars, annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the United States bonds now held as sinking fund and the United States bonds now held in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record thereof being first made in the books of the Treasury Department; and bonds hereafter purchased under this section shall in like manner be cancelled and destroyed, and a full and detailed account of the application of money herein appropriated shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, with an annual report, and the aggregate amount of bonds cancelled and destroyed shall be stated in the monthly statement of the public debt.

SEC. 8. That on and after the 1st October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination, not less than one thousand dollars, issued under the provisions of this act and no others, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for notes issued to National Banking associations for circulation, and under the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and all national banking associations organized under any amendments thereof are hereby required to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes within one year from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which, their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and the Treasurer and Comptroller of Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor, to the association by whom they were deposited in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, provided, that every association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days notice to the Comptroller of Currency by resolution of its board of directors, deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of outstanding circulation, and take up bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as such security shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized in which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at four and one-fourth or five per cent. per annum.

SEC. 9. That the amount of circulating notes which any bank may receive from the Comptroller of Currency under the provision of section 24 of said act, may equal but not exceed eighty per cent. of the par value of bonds deposited, but shall not exceed the aggregate amount to which such bank may be entitled under said section.

SEC. 10. That any banking association organized or to be organized under the national currency act, and the acts amendatory thereof, may, before depositing with the Treasurer United States notes to the amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, receive an equivalent of registered bonds of the United States of kind and description provided for by section three of this act, and may deposit the same as security of circulating notes, and thereupon such banking associations shall be entitled to and shall receive circulating notes upon the terms and conditions and to the extent provided in said currency acts and without respect to limitation of the aggregate condition of national currency prescribed by said acts; provided, however, that as circulating notes are issued under this section an equal amount of United States notes shall be canceled and destroyed.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial from the members of the bar of Indianapolis for an increase in the salaries of Judges of the District Courts of that State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital service and provide for the sick and disabled seamen. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolutions were offered and adopted, as follows:

By Mr. ABBOTT: Setting forth the occurrence of frequent violations of the public peace in various southern localities, and that protection in life and property by the Government was the right of every citizen, and instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the power of the Government to give protection to citizens within the limits of such States, and to report what legislation is required, and especially to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of the law.

By Mr. KELLOGG: Directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing a port of delivery where the same can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Me., a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the use of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and of Steam Engineering such appropriations to the credit of other bureaus in that department as may be required, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said that at the last session, Congress appropriated all the money deemed necessary for bureau construction and repairs, but the Navy Department went on to contract an expenditure twice the amount appropriated. The extent to which departments had gone in making transfers of money without previous specific legislation by Congress was shown by the fact that upon the books of the Treasury it appeared that on January 1st, 1868, there was $123,000,000 among the departments still appropriated and unexpended. Of this amount $17,000,000 belonged to the Navy Department. He proposed that Congress should not only put an end to this loose system of instruments in transferring appropriations from one source to another, but should provide for carrying all unexpended balances at the end of fiscal year to a surplus fund from which appropriations might be made by special legislation. He therefore had a proposed bill, as would enable the Government to proceed with the work now incomplete in various navy yards, which, if left in its present condition, would be liable to injury, neglect and decay, and thus inflict loss upon the Government.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) and Mr. CRAGIN spoke in support of the bill and Mr. Trumbull opposed it, because it, in times of peace, would continue in employment seventeen thousand men in the construction of war vessels. The bill was laid temporarily aside, and a bill relating to the extension of time for the completion of the lateral road of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad extending from Washington to Baltimore, was taken up and passed.

The naval transfer bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) moved to amend by making a direct appropriation to the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs and of Steam Engineering, of an amount equivalent to that proposed to be transferred from the other bureaus.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill because he did not believe it converting the United States into an eleemosynary institution.

Mr. NYE followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL said that the understanding in the Senate appeared to be that the men were to be employed as a matter of charity, and he therefore moved to amend by adding the words "that the wages to be paid to employees shall not be at a higher rate than that paid by private citizens in the respective localities.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment would absolutely overturn the eight hour law in the navy yards of the United States, but after discussion it was adopted—yeas, 25; nays 22.

The bill was finally laid aside in order to permit Mr. Carpenter to address the Senate upon the bill relative to the neutrality of the United States.

Mr. CARPENTER controverted the positions assumed by Mr. Sumner in a former discussion relative to the fitting out of the Spanish gunboats at New York. He regarded them as wholly untenable and cited at length from history, from decisions of Courts in illustration of the fact that the act of 1818 had been applied to every rebellion and to every war that had arisen from that time to the present, including the rebellion of Texas against Mexico and the Cuban war. He contended that the statute applied to any contest between the revolted colony and the parent State as soon as it could be said a state of war existed, and that this state of war did not exist when the civil courts were closed and the Government was unable to arrest and deal with the offenders by civil process. He also paid his respects to Sumner's theory of neutrality, as announced in his speech on the Alabama claims, and maintained that the doctrine there assumed was antiAmerican, and could not be maintained without tying our hands from recognizing the belligerency or independence of the various colonies on this continent which might be expect to rebel against the tyranny of European powers. Mr. Sumner denied the correctness of the position attributed to him by Mr. Carpenter in regard to his applicability to Spanish colonies alone. He said his application of the statute was to the case of colonies which had already achieved a condition of belligerency, and that statute was passed to meet such a case.

Mr. HOWARD inquired of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) for some information concerning the present status of the insurrection in Cuba. He was satisfied that there was in Cuba a lawless, war-waging party, and if they deserved the name and rights of belligerents it was high time the fact was known and the policy of the United States shaped so as to recognize that fact.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that the condition of things in Cuba was a condition of war, not of peace, and in support of his assertion referred to the statement in the annual message of the President, that a people on our border had been struggling for more than a year to achieve their independence, and that to stay bloodshed between that struggling people and Spain this great Republic had offered its good offices.

Mr. HOWARD said the President had not spoken of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. His own recollection of the message was averse to any such interpretation of its meaning. To be entitled to the rights of belligerents, a people must have a government of their own with attendant machinery of government. Such, he understood, the Cubans did not now and never did possess.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President in response to the Senate resolution of inquiry relative to the trouble in the Winnipeg territory, which was referred.

The Senate at four o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills introduced: by Mr. JULIAN, amending the homestead acts.

By Mr. ALLISON, to bring weights and measures of the metre system into public use.

Mr. CULLUM, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah, which was recommitted. The tenth section makes incompetent as grand or petit jurors all who believe in, advocate or practice concubinage or polygamy. The 13th section enacts that any man in Utah who shall live or cohabit with one woman, or more, other than his lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years. The 17th section authorizes the United States Marshal, if visited or threatened with resistance in the execution of any writ or process, to apply to the commander of any military camp for a posse. The 19th section enacts that no alien practicing bigamy, polygamy or concubinage shall be admitted to United States citizenship; nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the territory, vote therein, or be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or pre-emption laws. The 25th section enacts that marriage in a territory may be solemnized only by justices of the Supreme Court, by justices of the peace duly appointed and qualified, and by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled. It declares all consanguineous marriages incestuous and void, punishable by twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The bill is very long, containing thirty-four sections.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on public lands, reported a bill to aid the construction of a railroad from Mobile to the western boundary of Louisiana. Recommitted.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution for a *per capita* dog tax of two dollars and fifty cents. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill for the location and entry of swamp lands by actual settlers in Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. COBB, of Wis., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1865, in relation to additional bounties, extending its benefits to widows and children of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, and been killed or died in the service. Passed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the tax bill was made the special order for the 1st of March, to be taken up after the tariff bill.

Mr. SPINK, of Dakota, introduced a bill granting lands to the Minnesota and Missouri River Railroad, for a road from Minnesota State line to Yankton, Dakota. Referred.

Mr. SCHUMAKER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of making a coin basis of the United States the privilege of banking on all United States bonds. Adopted.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information as to the treatment of American citizens in British prisons for political offenses, came up, and was discussed in the morning hour by Mr. Willard, a member of the Committee, against the report, and by Messrs. Swann, Wilkinson and Ward, also members of the Committee, and by Mr. Cox in its support.

The morning hour expired at 1.30 without action.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon the passage. The bill having been read, Mr. BUTLER said it was exactly word for word the bill under which Virginia had been admitted to representation, although in some respects the members of the Committee, and himself among the number, would have preferred to have it changed, yet the whole matter having been so fully and thoroughly discussed, and a precedent set in the case of Virginia, it was thought, after mature deliberation, it was best to admit Mississippi under the same conditions and with the same provisions as Virginia. He moved the previous question, first allowing his colleague on the Committee, Mr. Beck, to offer a substitute.

Mr. ARNELL thereupon offered his substitute declaring Mississippi entitled to representation without preamble or conditions.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, another member of the Committee, made a minority report, and presented a paper to that effect.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I ask the gentleman if he has my answer to his question, I am not prepared to vote away large amounts from the Treasury for what does not appear necessary at this time.

Mr. MAYNARD—It is now what may be the opinion of the gentleman from Missouri or myself, as to the recognition of the independence of Cuba, but we know that many of our fellow citizens are prepared to recognize it, and that there are gentlemen in this House who are also prepared to recognize it. I have now, in my eye one of them, [Mr. Logan, rising, "Yes sir, I am prepared for it."] In view of that I submit we should keep our navy in order.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I will tell the gentleman further, that the administration which he supports and which I support, is not prepared at this time even to recommend the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. Sargent, Logan, Lawrence, Beck, Banks, Washburne (Me), Schofield, Calkins, Dickey, Cox, Randall, Dawes and Judd.

Mr. Benjamen's amendment was agreed to without a division, the yeas and nays being refused, and the bill, as amended passed.

The House at 4.30 o'clock adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

Immigration Statistics—The Stonemasons' Strike—Movements of Prince Arthur—Whereabouts of Horace Cook—Insurance Regulation—Whisky and Cigar Frauds—Successful Charity Ball.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 1, 1870.

The jury in the Glasson divorce case could not agree and were discharged yesterday. They stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant.

There were 657 immigrants landed at this port since January 28th, making a total of 4,284 who have arrived since the first of January.

The stone masons are still on a strike, and are quite resolved not to give in to the reduction proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt. The strikers number one hundred and ten men, and are all employed on the new Hudson River Railroad depot. The Commodore wants the men to work for four dollars instead of $4.50 per day.

Prince Arthur, at the invitation of Gen. McDowell, visited the harbor forts this afternoon and was received with a royal salute at Governor's Island.

Rev. Horace Cook is now with his family near Boston under medical treatment.

The tax levy for city purposes amounts to $9,854,000—$100,000 less than last year.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, who have been holding sessions in New York, have adopted a form of obligation pledging all companies to abide by rates, regulations and requirements of the Board or its executive. Agents who place risks at less than tariff rates are on second conviction to be removed. The Board has adjourned.

Gold was depressed this afternoon by a dispatch to the effect that the currency bill which passed the Senate yesterday was sent to the House which will pass it with slight amendments.

The Directors of the United States Express Company are now in session in this city, having under consideration a declaration of a dividend.

Suits were instituted by Judge Pierrepont in the United States District Court to-day to condemn $200,000 worth of distilled spirits recently seized by Collector Gay. These suits are in addition to those heretofore commenced by the United States District Attorney. The grand jury heard testimony to-day showing that nearly one hundred liquor dealers of this city were doing business without license from the Collector of their respective District.

Some $200,000 worth of smuggled cigars were seized to-day on board the Ward steamer Havana.

The annual charity ball to-night at the Academy of Music, was largely attended and yielded handsomely for the poor. Prince Arthur was present.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gov. Washburne is dying at Woodstock, Vt.

—Tom Allen gave a sparring exhibition at Memphis last night.

—The Maine Senate has passed an act disfranchising paupers.

—Justice Banyon has sued the Chicago *Post* for libel; damages $30,000.

—New Jersey will specially consider the XVth amendment on Monday.

—Ex-Gov. Allen Trimble, aged 87, died at Hillsboro, Ohio, yesterday.

—The Trotting Convention in New York did no business yesterday. They again meet to-day.

—A young man traveling for a St. Louis house, shot himself to death in Memphis yesterday.

—No Life Insurance Company, either home or foreign, has been enjoined from doing business at St. Louis.

—Santa Fe dispatches say there is a movement on foot to secure the admission of that territory into the Union.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has virtually declared women's suffrage a bore and will act only on larbor reform subjects.

—Judge Liermont, of the Vth Louisiana District Court, is to be impeached for illegal decisions and general incompetency.

—The Governor of Louisiana is a model officer. He has repeatedly refused bribes of $50,000 to sign swindling bills which he vetoed.

—Taliferro, late Post Master of New Orleans, has had his bondsmen sued for a defalcation on his part of $29,000 in sale of revenue stamps.

—On Saturday evening Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., had a $250,000 fire which will cost insurance companies most of that amount.

—Horace Binney, Jr., President of the Union League Club, and a distinguished lawyer, died yesterday, after a brief illness, in Philadelphia.

—The Government revenue detective officers have been looking into the affairs of Cincinnati distillers and rectifyers and proclaim all O. K.

—The iron spoon shop of Sharp & Parker in East Meridian county, Ct., was yesterday entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000. Small insurance.

—An old man named Berth was chopped to death with an axe by John Ross, at Newark, Indiana, yesterday. It was caused by a misunderstanding.

—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, yesterday appointed a committee of three to examine the Omaha and Southwestern Railway before issuing patents of State lands.

—The lost Wynecke children, in New Jersey, were found yesterday under a shelving rock, two miles from their home. The bodies were partially eaten by crows.

—One hundred and twenty-five citizens, armed and mounted, started from Fort Stanton in pursuit of Indians on the 25th of January. They have not been heard from since.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Mississippi Reconstruction—Congratulatory Letter—Passport Regulation—Action of Steamboat Supervisors—Heavy Case Seeking Compromise—Indian Matters—Railway Question—Senate Confirmations—Hoar Rejected, etc., etc.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1870.

SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day heard Gen. Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi. Gen. Ames expressed apprehension that the restoration of the State would result in the release of Yerger, charged with killing Col. Crane, Mayor of Jackson. In answer to a question whether if restored, Mississippi would remain loyal? He replied in effect that she would for several years at least, as, in addition to exercising military provisions of the reconstruction acts, he had appointed such civil officers as gave assurances of protection to all classes, regardless of race or color. The Committee finally agreed to report a bill for the representation of Mississippi in Congress similar to the Virginia bill.

A HEAVY CASE.

Three years ago the Government made an agreement with Frazer, Trenholm & Co. in settlement for effects they had on hand, as agents of the late Confederate States, and which were claimed by the United States as public property. This agreement, amounting, it would have placed in the Treasury half a million of dollars in gold. An agent of these parties is now here to induce the Government to compromise the matter by taking their promissory note for $800,000, in currency, and dismissing all legal proceedings against them here and in England. Frazier, Trenholm & Co. have, it is said, several million dollars worth of landed property in the South, on which is under injunction by order of the Court to satisfy the claims of the Government.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: M. W. Page, Postmaster at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Henry Carpenter, Postmaster at Hamilton, Nevada; Wm. S. Wood, U. S. Attorney for Nevada; Samuel M. Clark, Surveyor of Customs, Keokuk, Iowa; Samuel H. Byers, Consul at Zurich. The Senate, in executive session, again took action on the nomination of E. R. Hoar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and, as before, said he was rejected by a direct vote, but a more reliable statement says that the Senate by a vote of yeas 24, nays 33, refused to take the nomination from the table on which it was laid several weeks ago. This action is considered equivalent to rejection. There was no debate.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER.

Secretary Robeson has addressed a letter to Capt. Commerill, commanding H. B. M. ship Monarch, expressing congratulations at the arrival of the Monarch in these waters, and upon the satisfactory issue of his mission. A cordial invitation is extended to Capt. Commerill to use any of our navy yards for the purpose of making any repairs to the vessel that may be required, and also to visit Annapolis, where many of our Senators and members of the Cabinet would be happy to pay their respects to him and visit the noble ship under his command.

STEAMBOAT SUPERVISORS.

The eighteenth annual Convention of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats of United States, which has been in session during the past week, adjourned last night after passing a revision of the existing steamboat laws, and preparing a draft of a bill designed to serve as a codification of all the provisions which they deem best calculated to insure safety to life and property on board vessels propelled by steam. This proposed bill has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for consideration, and it is believed he will recommend its enactment by Congress.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Governor Campbell of Wyoming, was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, endeavoring to procure a modification of the treaty with the Sioux Indians so that they may be removed from lands they now occupy, embracing about one-fourth of the Territory.

A RAILWAY QUESTION.

An interesting case will soon come up before the United States Courts, between Edgar Thompson and others against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It involves the right of the State of Kansas to tax the Pacific Railroad.

HOAR REJECTED.

There is some confusion to night as to the exact means by which the Senate disposed of the nomination of Hoar. Many members of the Senate say they understand it by a vote of rejection direct—24 for and 33 against.

BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the bill authorizing the passport clerk of the State Department to administer oaths and affirmations on applications for passports.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

A joint Committee on Printing has awarded the contracts for supplying the paper for Government printing office for the current year to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston firm.

ARMY CHANGES.

Colonel Charles A. Thomas, now at St. Louis, is ordered to Fortress Monroe as Depot Quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Col. Jones who is ordered to Portland, Oregon.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

General Terry has been directed to come here on public business, upon the completion of which he will return to Georgia.

—A letter received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago from the Camp Supply, Indian Territory, dated January 25, says that Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, came to that post with important news from several hostile tribes thereabouts. He states that the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, who are very numerous and formidable, are making active preparations for war upon the whites, and had urged the Cheyennes to join them. No little apprehension was excited among the white settlers of the territory who heard this news, and it is to be hoped that serious trouble with the treacherous red skins is in store for them at an early day.

—Charles Thomas, living some eight or ten miles from Floyd Court House, Virginia, was forcibly taken from his house Wednesday night and most unmercifully whipped, by a party of disguised men. It appears that Thomas had been in the service of the Internal Revenue Commission as informer, and upon his reports several parties engaged in illicit distillation of whiskey were arrested and their property seized in that neighborhood. It is supposed that the friends of his victims administered to Thomas the castigation. He was stripped and bound, and received several hundred lashes.

—A terrible accident occurred yesterday on the Boston and Albany railroad, half a mile west of Chatham village. A large freight train going east broke the coupling and eleven cars ran back, down a heavy grade, coming in collision with an up freight train, piling them all up in a mass of ruin, and instantly killing Miles Phillips, conductor, Chas. Sprague, brakeman, and Henry Libley, fireman. John Lesty, brakeman, was seriously injured, and William Booth, engineer, slightly. The cars were heavily loaded with valuable produce, which is nearly ruined.

—Yesterday the wife of Dr. Hall, of Rockford, Ill., was thrown from a sleigh while the horses were running away, and so badly injured that she died in a few minutes. Another lady was seriously injured.

NEWS BY CABLE.

A Yacht Race Proposed—The Spaniards Taking Revenge on Cubans—Fearful and Indiscriminate Massacre—The Castanon Widow and Orphan Relief Fund—Pacific Letter of the Captain General to Spanish Troops—Escape of a Carlist Leader—Orleans Family to Get Back Their Property—The Suez Canal, etc.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Douglas has received a letter from Mr. Ashbury, declining his formal challenge for a race between the yachts Sappho and Cambria, and now offers a new proposition to Mr. Douglas for three races, from Nab Light round Ower's Light, off the Sussex coast; thence round a steamboat twenty miles out to sea, and back to Nab Light, a total distance of fifty-five miles. Mr. Ashbury recalls his former offer to race the Sappho unconditionally, and insists on a time allowance should a race now take place, and the observance of the New York rule in measurement. Mr. Douglas will probably accept Mr. Ashbury's Light race offer.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £22,800 since last Thursday.

A dispatch has been received here from Bombay announcing that the Great Eastern had been signaled off Malabar East on the 29th of January.

CUBA.

KEY WEST, Feb. 3.—Mr. Rames, agent of the Cuban Junta, has received a dispatch confirming the report that three hundred and eighty persons had been killed and wounded by the Spaniards in Havana in a tumult growing out of the Castanon affair. At latest accounts the carnage had not closed. The Cubans seemed to have been murdered without any respect to persons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following telegram, explanatory of the Key West tragedy, has been received in this city:

Key West, Feb. 1st.—The duel between Castanon and Royer, editor of the *El Republicano*, did not take place because the authorities interfered. Another Cuban then challenged Castanon, but he would not accept the challenge. The Cuban then insulted Castanon, who fired a shot at him, and in returning the fire Castanon was killed. Another Cuban and Spaniard, who were present, exchanged shots and were both slightly wounded.

HAVANA, February 3.—Two men were killed in this city last night. Subscriptions are coming in finely for the orphans of Castanon. The Spaniards manifest great indignation at the killing of Castanon. From all parts of the island come reports of public demonstrations of bitterness against the Cubans. The Captain General sent a dispatch to Mattanzas warning the volunteers that they will give a poor idea of the Government which employs them in committing acts of retaliation, and advising them to confine themselves to their duty in the maintenance of public order, in the performance of which they are the firm staff of the authorities.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 2.—*Midnight*—Several deputies propose soon to move in the Corps Legislatif the restoration of the property of the Orleans family.

PARIS, February 3.—The amount of specie on hand to-day at the Bank of France is 1,190,000 more francs than on last Thursday.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 3.—The notorious Carlist leader, Marquis Hernaz, recently sentenced to perpetual banishment for participation in the late Carlist insurrection, has escaped. He was on his way to the port of Bilboa in custody of a civil guard, and it is supposed the escape was the result of a collusion, as the Sergeant himself has not since been heard from.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, February 3.—It has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing no more than seventeen and one half feet of water are able to pass through the Suez Canal with safety.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 3.—The steamship Bremen arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—*Evening*—Consols 92¾ for money and account. 5-20s 92¾@93¼; '67s, old, 88¾; '67s, 85¼; 10-40s 87½. Stocks steady; Eries, 20¾; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Cotton; sales 10,000 bales uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾. Flour and corn unchanged. Wheat 6s 7d@7s 8d for red western and 8s 5d for winter. Oats, 2s 5d. Lard 73s. Pork 103s. Beef and bacon unchanged. Turpentine 29s 6d. Common rosin 5d. Calcutta linseed flat. Linseedfoil flat at £30 15s. Sugar dull and unchanged. Sperm oil firm. Refined petroleum firm. Turpentine 31d.

BREMEN, Feb. 3—Petroleum active at 6 thalers 5 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 3—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 10c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3—Pet

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90¼@92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120⅜@120⅝.

IF the House kept its promise, the representation of the XXIst District was restored to Hon. JOHN COVODE yesterday.

THE OBJECTION, which finds most general expression at Washington, to the ratification of the treaties for West Indian annexation, is that "money should not be spent for anything that can be dispensed with." This objection is absolutely unanswerable, in its application to these cases.

OF the vote in the Senate, on the Philadelphia police-bill, we remarked that Mr. Billingfelt did not vote at all. We would not do him injustice. He voted for the bill, but every body knows that he would have voted against it if it could thereby have been defeated. His tactics and his contracts are equally well understood.

THE very stringent naturalization bill now before Congress dispenses with the present declaration of intentions, and entitles the applicant to his certificate after four years' residence, with a further period of six months before he can vote. The State Courts are wholly, and very properly, to be deprived of all jurisdiction in the premises.

COUNCILS will be sustained by their constituents in conforming to the spirit of the resolution Dr. Gross offered, for an increase of the salary of the City Treasurer. This officer should be handsomely paid for his services, without compelling, or permitting him to rely upon any "use" of the city funds for a solitary penny of his just compensation.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says:

On one occasion Mr. Billingfelt stated to a crowd in a side room of Sprecher's Hotel, in this city, that "the city are using the *people's* money, taken out of the Treasury, sent down from Harrisburg, and *I can prove it.*"

Respectfully referred to Senator Billingfelt, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee. What a tight place he is in!

THE navigation of the Big Sandy River is to be improved by the joint action of West Virginia and Kentucky, which are expected to appropriate $75,000 each for that purpose. A very valuable coal-field will thus be made available, there being five distinct workable veins above the water level. The people of the Southern Ohio Valley feel a deep interest in this work, to which they will look as well for cheap coal as for an additional outlet to the seaboard, by way of the intersection of the Sandy with the Chesapeake Railroad.

HOME COMPETITION has reduced the price of steel rails from $225 down to $96.38 per ton. Very properly regarding reply from domestic sources, the officers of some thirty or more of our principal railways have petitioned Congress, not only to retain the existing *ad-valorem* duty, but to add a further rate of $40 per ton. Would these acute business men take this decisive step, if they were believers in the free trade dogma that a customs-tax is always added to the price of the article and must be so much an additional burthen upon the domestic consumer? One such fact overthrowns a world of fallacies.

GEORGIA, ratifying the XVth Article on Tuesday last, completed the requisite number of twenty-eight States, whose concurrent action has now, at last and forever, engrafted upon the root of our republicanism the Heaven-born idea of an equality of abstract right among all human creatures, ordaining that the idea shall be an actual living reality for all coming time.

The Republic has existed in name for eighty years, but was never yet absolutely and symmetrically republican in its fundamental law, until in this very hour. The last wrong in our form of government is righted now, the only surviving error of the fathers has thus been dismissed to sleep with their dust. Let Heaven crown the perfect work!

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

In the Legislature of West Virginia an important amendment has been proposed in the Constitution of that State, removing at once the word *white* from the article regulating and restricting the right of suffrage, and also the following clause, which disfranchised all those who voluntarily gave aid or assistance to the rebellion:

"No person who, since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given, or shall give, voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has voluntereed into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been, or shall be, honorably discharged therefrom."

The disfranchisement of the persons thus designated was, at the time it was done, an eminently just and prudent measure; for then they were dangerous characters, and open and avowed enemies of the Government. Now, it may safely be presumed, they acquiesce in a state of things so firmly established that they know that it is folly to quarrel with it.

Two stained classes—one stained by overt acts of treason, the other by the sun and climate of Africa—come in together, and both take their places on the same political platform with white men. The last, an offset and check upon the first, step upon the platform under a higher authority than a State Constitution,—the XVth amendment of the national constitution. This thing which West Virginia proposes to do, therefore, is simply bringing its constitution into harmony with the supreme law of the land; but it is a fitting occasion to remove the disability from that other class, which, having now no power, and many of them no inclination, to be dangerous, may very properly be restored to the rights of citizenship.

In Missouri there is a similar constitutional disability resting upon the same class. The democracy of that State contended that it was unconstitutional, and brought a test case into the Supreme Court of the United States, sure of a decision in their favor; but to their extreme astonishment and chagrin, the Court, last week, affirmed the constitutionality of the test oath required by the Constitution of Missouri. Now the Republicans of that State can gracefully remove this restriction upon the franchise of that unlucky class; and will initiate measures to that end without delay. There, too, as in West Virginia, the XVth Amendment will enfranchise as many colored men as will balance the votes of those who will be restored to the suffrage by the abrogation of the test oath, perhaps more.

The XVth Amendment is the crowning act in the great work of Reconstruction. By its direct and indirect force it removes from one class the stigma of slavery, and from another the stain of rebellion, making all alike American citizens. Never in the history of the world was a great and difficult work so admirably accomplished as has been this of the Reconstruction of the American Union.

—Missouri is already acting. By a later dispatch we learn that on Wednesday night, at the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, the question of submitting an amendment of the Constitution, enfranchising all those now deprived of suffrage, without respect to race or color, was discussed and carried by a large majority.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Since events have knocked the bottom out of that disgraceful Coalition at Harrisburg, to the intensely indignant discomfiture of the Democratic party, we are not surprised that Senator Wallace finds a change of tactics advisable, and begins to press the Treasury investigation with sincerity and a commendable zeal. We have already the first chapter of the Committee's discoveries! the revelations thus far are meagre, but decisively indicate a very rich *placer* awaiting their exhaustive explorations. The people watch this business as it proceeds, and expect it to be prosecuted clear down to the bottom.

We have reason to believe that Treasurer MACKEY will be able to show a clean record. His enemies will be compelled to admit that they can discover, no matter how searching their unfriendly inquisition, no evidence that he has violated any law in the execution of his official functions. Nor do we imagine that the expectation of any such discovery constitutes the motive, or covers the actual objective point of a majority of the Committee, as its members *now* feel. The most that any of them have at any time proposed to accomplish, as to the present Treasurer, seems to have been in the hope of being able to show, that he might, animated by a generously kind consideration for one or more of his predecessors, have sometime strained the letter of the law purely for their personal accommodation—to facilitate, in other words, the adjustment of their accounts, and to make the State whole for its funds which had perhaps been misappropriated by them. But even this sort of constructive misdemeanor is more than the Committee now expect to establish, as against the present Treasurer. Indeed, the vein which they have struck, rich as it promises to be, leads outside of and beyond Mr. Mackey. The Committee are after their true game in quite another quarter—and probably they will find it.

When Mackey entered office, in May last, a sum of $1,100,000, nominally in cash, was turned over to him by his retiring predecessor, Irwin,—the same gentleman whom the Coalition has just re-elected to that office. The evidence shows that this sum was composed of cash in bank "and checks." The items of the latter being required by the Committee, the reply is made, "checks *and some other things.*" The details of these checks, "and other things," are promised to be disclosed at the next session of the Committee. The amounts, names, and other descriptive marks of these "checks and other things," especially the latter, are what the people now want to know. These "things" can no longer be hidden under a bushel, and, since the Coalition is blown into the air, the Democrats want no concealments, the Republicans fear no disclosures, and it is only the select party of fifteen who are on the anxious seat.

Shall we help the Committee with some questions? In the interests of public justice, and of the sanctity of the law, we are prompted to aid this investigation by all the means at our command. We shall watch the progress of the investigation. If the Committee fail to touch the right points, the GAZETTE will come to their aid, in the name of the people. The Committee have the broadest latitude, their instructions covering all the past ten years, and it will be *their fault* if the results do not more than pay expenses.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE BILL.

The Pittsburgh *Post* puts a pointed query, as follows:

There appears to be some slip in the contract with the Irwin crowd, else why has the Metropolitan Police bill passed the Senate? Who sold out, and who dodged?

The unexpected defection of two Democratic Senators, Messrs. McIntyre, of Perry, and Linderman, of Bucks, seems to have played the very mischief with the Coalition, causing the "slip in the contract with the Irwin crowd" which resulted in the passage of that bill and the intense chagrin of our neighbor. Undoubtedly, the two Senators above named had become alarmed by the marks of popular indignation on all sides. Probably, too, their Democratic constituents had given them to know that, if events should actually establish the existence of any corrupt compact with any of the Republican renegades, for the perversion of Democratic votes to aid in the election of a Republican Treasurer, their own insulted Democratic constituents would take them to a sharp account. Here, doubtless, is the good reason which has led Senators McIntyre and Linderman not only to wash their hands of the whole dirty Coalition programme, but to mark their most emphatic protest against its further consummation, by suffering this excellent police-measure to become a law.

This protest, of these two Senators, was better late than never. It may have disappointed a few of their partizan friends who had engineered the corrupt bargain and sale, but it will repair their own damaged records at home. And it will be a comfort to them, as it is to us, to know that this disappointment is even more keenly felt by those faithless Republicans, LOWRY, KERR and BILLINGFELT, who, counting on the co-operation of *all* the Democratic Senators, were pledged to defeat the bill, as the price of the Democratic votes for Irwin. That unforeseen defection seems to have completely demoralized that trio of renegades. While Lowry faced the music, his man Friday, Kerr, dodged out, and Billingfelt, too late, attempted to save his reputation by voting for the bill.

Thus, we have to thank Messrs. Linderman and McIntyre for exploding one of the nastiest intrigues ever attempted at Harrisburg.

The explosion has shattered that corrupt bargain into fragments and an irreparable wreck. When the bill went down to the House, *sauve qui peut* was the word among the thirteen Republican renegades then, already demoralized as they were by the sharp cracks of popular thunder about their ears; they repudiated their own clear bargain, and it was a ludicrous strife among them all to see which should bellow the loudest and promptest *aye*, for a measure which, not three weeks ago, they had solemnly contracted to defeat. When these gentlemen shall have settled for this second treachery with their Democratic partners, they will, each of them, find their own Republican constituents ready with the original account to be liquidated.

No wonder that the Democratic press now cries "corruption!" We can scarcely even wonder that these journals should frantically invoke, as they do, the Executive veto! The opposition press know all about it—and so does the Governor. If the Executive looks for proofs of corruption, the *Telegraph* pledges itself to make good its charge that $48,000 were raised in Philadelphia to defeat the bill; that a similar bill was defeated last winter by the promise of large sums to Senators, a part of which was actually paid. By a similar purchase of votes, we learn, on the same authority, that the new county bill *has* passed the Senate, and *will* pass the House. These proofs, in each case, may be called for, and scrutinized by Governor Geary, if he thinks it to be due to the situation. In the meantime, that representative Democrat, Mr. "Bill McMullen," may be quite sure that JOHN W. GEARY does not propose to do his work for him, if he knows it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 22, 1870.

Business here has not yet begun to liven up, but still there are some changes in firms and some new ones being formed. The hardware firm of Palmer, Willard & Co. now reads Palmer, Cussel & Millhouse. They are all gentlemen of ability, merchants of long experience. Some gentlemen of this city and one of Philadelphia are moving towards the erection of a large woolen mill in this city. The stock ($50,000) for the new Furnace Company has all been taken, and I presume the furnace will get into operation before the end of next summer.

Some of the business men and capitalists of the city make a public offer of *fifty thousand dollars* towards the erection of a first class manufactory for agricultural implements and machinery. They want the immediate attention of parties who are skilled in such manufactures and have yatents on good implements. They invite any such persons to address E. E. Fillmore, Esq., President of Zanesville Board of Trade. The *City Times* in making this announcement says that this is just the place in all the world for just such an establishment.

I hear of great movements in the coal lands of Perry county. One company has capitalized its coal lands at a million of dollars. The company is well organized. The Tressurer, A. M. Houston, Esq., has the office.

There is an end to the controversy here on the XVth Amendment to the National Constitution. It was a bitter dose for many of the old Virginians who mostly settled this county—thirty or forty years ago. It is quite difficult for them to get the wool out of their teeth. The Republican party has lost many a voter on this idea—men whose prejudices are stronger than their sense of justice, men who wish themselves to stand with *one* foot upon the pinnacle of political privileges, while they place the other on the neck of us; many of their fellow men, as possible, I know of some Christians professors who are quite glad to have colored persons join their churches; and go to heaven with them, but they are indignant that they should enjoy equal civil privileges—in other words they cannot dispute their right to equal privileges as disciples of Christ, the ruler of nations, but they cannot accord them any political equality.

The XVth Amendment is, or soon will be, a part of the fundamental law of the nation, it is one of the achievements of the Republican party, and when the prejudices surrendered by slavery shall have died out, it will be esteemed the grandest of them all, and I cannot help contrasting it with the amendments proposed by the Democrats of the 35th Congress [I guess it is the 35th, beginning of '61] just before the dissolution of Buchanan's administration, amendments, which I believe invoked the wrath of freemen, and brought to the nation an awful baptism of blood. The nation was not permitted to bury all its past glory, and sell its birthright of freedom. It was a humiliation that was averted by the Republicans of the nation under the guidance of a merciful and all powerful ruler. Instead of riveting for all times the chains of slavery upon a portion of the inhabitants. We have "a new birth of freedom," and *political* equality, and "a Government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Yours, ELEANER.

South Side Railway Connections.

CLINTON, Findley Tp., Jan. 31, '70.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I notice in your paper of the 29th that it is proposed by the Pan Handle Railroad to build a branch to New Philadelphia, Ohio. There is another and a more valuable point they ought to reach, by a branch from their road, and that is from Oakdale Station direct to a point on the Ohio river at or near Liverpool, connecting directly with the Cleveland Road. Any person that will take the trouble to look at a railroad map will see at a glance that this will make a direct line to Cleveland and shorten the distance at least some fifteen or twenty miles. This certainly is the great aim now in railroad travel. This route has been spoken of for years, and Providence has provided a very feasible route the entire way. The Pan Handle Road has double the advantages to build this branch: having their tunnel and bridge at Pittsburgh already completed, there would be but one bridge to build, across the Ohio river, at the point selected below. The people all along this route have been looking and waiting anxiously for some road to take hold of this project. As to the question will it be a paying stock, I think any person that would go to the trouble of viewing the route, and the valuable connections at each point, will not for a moment doubt but that it will not only pay, but largely. This branch would pass through as fine a section of country, that now is deprived of the benefits of any railroad, as I know of, both for mineral and agricultural purposes. By building this branch the Pan Handle would add to their already extensive coal fields some twenty or thirty miles of the very best of coal. The landholders all along the route would not only give the right of way, but subscribe liberally to build the road. I hope this note will call the attention of the directors of the Pan Handle Road to the importance of building this branch at an early day.

G. B.

The Sand Bar Again.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see from the several items in your paper that a certain bill which I sent to my friend Rutan at Harrisburg, which he introduced into the Senate, has developed considerable interest in regard to the subject matter thereof in this vicinity. I have only to say that my reason for sending it to Mr. Rutan was because of our long and friendly acquaintance. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Graham, and was but slightly so with Mr. Howard, during the campaign for the nomination, having been with him in Shousetown, though that matter *now* seems to have escaped his recollection. My reason for having the bill prepared and presented was that the ground belonged to the state, and that in these times of Retrenchment and Reform that the money value of it ought to be in the State Treasury.

The bar now brings no revenue to the State and whatever sand may be lodged on the sides of this bar is carried away by whoever sees proper to go for it and take it away.

If the bill sent Mr. Rutan had passed, (and by the way it ought to pass yet, for it was and is all right), I had no certainty of getting it. Had it been valued at more than I thought it was worth by three interested persons, I should not have taken it and I am very certain I would not if that valuation had been the one-fiftieth part of the value as placed upon it by the GAZETTE, viz: $50,000.

I will say also, Mr. Rutan knew nothing about the location of this sand bar; I am responsible for whatever "imposition" he has suffered, and which, I think, any person knowing the facts will admit to be a trivial affair.

W. J. LANGFITT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am sorry to see two grave Senators, both champions of Retrenchment and Reform, so easily scared into opposing a bill, the direct offspring of which will be the flowing of money into the State Treasury.

A sand bar over which the people of Middletown, Vance's Ford and elsewhere along the river quarrel, and off which the sand during summer is invariably carried away, is sought to be utilized to the State, and these grave Senators for the moment forget their mission and join the enemies of the State. Why do they for the sake of the island is worth anything, its value should accrue to all the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. There is not one who growls about this bill but would like to have it if he could get it. The only difference is, I presume, that the Doctor is willing to pay for the island and the sand, and the others are not.

I prepared the bill; it is in itself all right. There is no trick about it so far as I am concerned, nor any dishonesty on the part of the Doctor. He wants to pay for all he might get, and that is certainly commendable. And further, that if any other person, or any of the persons whom I am informed are opposing this bill, should desire to pay for the sand they may want to get, and are willing to take the proper steps to that end, I will very cheerfully prepare a bill for them.

I hope this is sufficient on the sand bill question.

N. W. SHAFER.

THE ERIE CANAL THEFT.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

On the 20th ult. a Philadelphia paper gave the outline of the most stupendous scheme of rascality, fraud, and contemplated theft, which has yet disgraced the politics of this, or any other State. On the 26th the Pittsburgh GAZETTE comes out with an article of great ability, and startling import, which lays this atrocity bare. Our own knowledge of this scandalous affair must now be added.

The idea of a ship canal—and therefore of any canal which would benefit the people of the western part of the State—*has been abandoned.* The reason is simple. The canal enlargement scheme has been now brought forward as a blind merely. It is only to be used as a means by which $3,000,000, now in the sinking fund here, is to be stolen and divided. To build *a ship canal* would take this $3,000,000, and a great deal more. The enlargement of the present ditch would furnish the required pretext for stealing the funds in the Treasury of the State, and only cost a moiety of the "swag." Hence the change in the character of the contemplated improvement.

We do not know how we can better condense our knowledge of this scheme, as we have gathered it, than by republishing the questions of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, and answering them, as we are able. We therefore adopt that method. The reader will observe that the questions of our able cotemporary are addressed to the friends of the swindle. We know they will not answer. And we do so for the bedefit of those who want light.

Question. 'What allowance is to be made to C. M. Reed—the present owner of the work—for his interest of nominally $1,600,000, which cost him, it is said, not over $500,000?'

Answer. $800,000, or 50 per cent. on the par value of his canal Bonds now held by him.

Question. 'If a million of dollars are to be made on his depreciated property, thus inflated to par, does the profit all go to him, or does he divide with the "friends" of more enlargement?'

Answer. The $800,000 comprises all the money which Reed is to receive. The "friends" of the measure are to get the remaining $800,000 of the plunder.

Question. 'Who are these friends, and what share of the big thing is each to have?'

Answer. Morrow B. Lowry, C. D. Brigham, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, are alleged to be "in it," and some others in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, whom, as yet, rumor does not definitely discover. They will develop in a few days, and we shall give their names.

Question. 'For what special purpose is Mr. Reed himself now lobbying in favor of this programme at Harrisburg?'

Answer. To secure 50 per cent. on his $1,600,000, by the passage of the bill; and to show that, when he is satisfied, the nice little sum of $800,000 remains for general distribution.

Question. 'Is it true that you propose to rob the sinking fund, by an exchange of your bonds for the Allegheny Valley bonds of $3,000,000 now pledged to that fund?'

Answer. Bless you, yes! That is *all* they intend to do.

Question. 'Do you not know that the Constitution forbids you to touch that fund?'

Answer. Certainly they do. But as one Attorney General was found capable of an opinion that robbing the Treasury, and violating the Constitution was not illegal, so a similar pretext—or the one now on file may be used as authority.

Question. 'Do you rely, as before, on the help of the same Irwin (meaning the Treasurer elect, that pet of retrenchment, reform, honesty, &c.,) to put this through, after you have secured, through Lowry's treachery, the aid of the Democrats, and the corruption of your own immaculate bolters, the passage of an act for that purpose?'

Answer. You bet! He is used to that sort of thing. The last "transfer" from the Sinking Fund immediately preceded his retirement. The next will immediately follow his re-entry into office.

Question. 'How much more will *your* bonds be worth than the celebrated Josephs Mortgage to the Treasury of the Commonwealth?'

Answer. Not one-tenth as much, on its face. Reason: because the Mortgage refferred to is paid in cash, to its full value. The Bonds of the Erie canal are not now worth a dollar a ton—the paper being very old—*and they will never advance!*

Woman Suffrage in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who is a greater friend to the ballot for woman than his newspaper is, sends the following piece of curious news from England:

There is a possibility that woman suffrage will be carried this very next session of Parliament, incredible as such a thing may appear at first sight. It can only be done, of course, by a party movement, and equally of course, it is the Tories who contemplate adopting it as a party measure. Mr. Disraeli's education process may be tried once more, though he will scarcely venture to insist that the extension of the suffrage to women is merely carrying out the traditions and creed of the only constitutional party. It is to be put upon the more intelligible and interesting ground that it will pay. One of the most cautious advocates of the measure in Parliament regards such a step as not only possible but probable. If then, the bill will be likely to pass almost unanimously, since the majority of Liberals are quite alive to the danger of being outbidden by their old enemies in such a matter, and they certainly will not vote against it as a party. On the merits of the question they would divide. Sir John Coleridge, for instance, is a warm advocate of woman suffrage, and Mr. Bright is equally strong against it. It is pretty generally felt that since the concession of the municipal suffrage to woman, no very logical reason can be adduced for refusing them the parliamentary. The suffrage resting here on a property qualification—for householder and lodger amounts to that—the arguments that be used against it in America are not applicable here, and there seems no middle course between admitting women to the franchise on its existing basis, or substituting manhood in the place of household suffrage. Whether the working men would come into a scheme of universal suffrage instead of manhood suffrage is very doubtful. However that may be, the leading advocates of the woman's movement are extremely hopeful of a nearer success than would have been thought possible six months ago by the most confident of them.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Democratic members at Harrisburg complain bitterly of the action of their Senators, McIntire of Perry, and Linderman of Bucks, to whose absence they attribute the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill. The bill was passed by a vote of sixteen Republican yeas to thirteen nays.

The Democrats say that if McIntire and Linderman had remained in their seats and voted they would have been joined by at least one Republican, who would have voted for some compromise measure, such as allowing the Governor to appoint the commissioners. The Democrats would thus have secured sixteen votes, either to defeat the bill entirely, or to pass it in some modified shape. Senator Linderman left this city early this morning, and returned this evening, and McIntire remained in his seat until a short time before the vote was taken this morning.

OF THE two colored candidates in the State Senate of South Carolina, J. J. Wright and W. J. Whippes, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Congressman Hoge, Wright was elected by the General Assembly. Wrightis a Pennsylvanian.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE reduction of the duty on pig and scrap iron will be opposed by Messrs. Dickey, Coke, Covode and others, and if necessary to prevent the reduction of the duty on the staple productions of Pennsylvania they will vote against the bill, which has really but a very poor prospect of becoming a law at this session.

THE Oil City *Times* says: "The ability and untiring diligence with which the Senator [Allen] from this district has combatted the new county swindle, is winning him renown in all parts of the State among honest men, and will redound to his credit with his Venango county constituents."

IT is rumored that Vice Admiral Porter intends to order himself on a fancy cruise to the Mediterranean and all the points in Europe worth visiting next summer. He is now busily engaged in arranging the list of vessels and in selecting the officers who are to accompany him, and also in devising a new uniform for the occasion that will surpass in gorgeousness anything ever seen on the persons of United States naval officers

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Within a day or two past we have been informed that a number of wealthy gentlemen in Ridgeport are anxious to embark in a mammoth glass manufacturing establishment in that place. The requisite amount of capital will be forthcoming as soon as a first class practical man, one who understands the business in detail, presents himself with proper credentials as to his capacity in the particular indicated above.

THE St. Thomas and Samana treaties come up for discussion in the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday. The President is very anxious that these measures should be consummated. Although his Administration has nothing to do with the treaty for the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, he recently expressed himself to friends to the effect that he considered the United States had so committed themselves to the measure that they cannot retire from it with credit.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: Thanks to the Republican members of the Senate who yesterday stood up for the cause of good order in Philadelphia! The Metropolitan Police bill was voted for and passed by a strict party vote. Mr. Lowry, of course, voted in the negative, as everybody expected. His conduct for a long time has been so proverbially stupid, and so at variance with everything Republican, that we mean to count him among the only friends he has—the Democrats.

THE Hoe Lightning Press is likely to be superseded. The Bullock Press for ordinary editions is preferred, and for heavy editions, Mr. Walter of the London *Times* has quite recently invented a press, upon which the *Times* is printed, which is said to be remarkable for its simplicity, requires few persons to feed it, prints 11,000 papers on both sides per hour, equal to 22,000 on one side, and is in every way preferable to the six, eight, ten and twelve cylinder Hoe presses. The London *Times* establishment have thrown out their Hoe for the new concern. The cylinders of the Walter press make two hundred revolutions per minute. The machine is almost entirely self-acting, from the pumping of the ink into the ink box out of the cistern below stairs, to the registering of the numbers as they are printed, in the manager's room above.

ELECTRICITY, as a remedy for fatigue, hoarseness, sore throat, and other ailments from which vocalists suffer so severely, has recently been recommended by the physician attached to the Paris Opera House. He asserts that five pupils of the Conservatory, who came to him to be treated for hoarseness, loss of voice and affection of the larynx, were electrified and cured. The patients were required to sing both before and after treatment, and the difference between the respective condition of the voice was very remarkable. After having been electrified, the respiration of the patients was better and deeper, and their voices stronger, fuller and more pure. The same treatment was made use of to remedy the hoarseness of an eminent male opera singer, who was, in consequence, enabled the same evening to perform a difficult part with triumphant and unexpected success.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and its the source of wo to those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they also occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the peace of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. For these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters acts simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character, and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover quickly from his restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Assessment for thirteen (13) Measures of this Company will be held at the Tol House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29, 1870.

NATIONAL REFINING and STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and for other business, will be held at the Hall of F. A. Miersch & Bros., No. 24 S. 8th street, late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ja31:37 J. LEE OLD, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, January 27, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja26:s100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

ja22:s91 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At 25 Cents,
4-4 TWILLED POPLINS,
A GREAT BARGAIN,

At 10 Cents,
Light and Dark Calicos.

At 12 1-2 Cents.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,
A GOOD BARGAIN.

At $2 75,
LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
WORTH $4.00.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PLAIN AND STRIPED DELAINES,
Very Cheap.
Black and Colored Corded
POPLINS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

7 PER CENT. INTEREST
IN GOLD,
Payable May and November in New York and London, free of Government Tax.
FIRST MORTGAGE
Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds
AT 95,
ISSUED BY THE
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Railroad Company.

Yielding about 10 per cent. currency; principal fifty years to run, payable in gold. Secured by the railroad, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment and franchise of the company.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a-half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and are by show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing to construction.

This Loan has been selected by our firm after a thorough and careful investigation, consequently we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a perfectly safe, profitable and first-class security. Our opinion is fully confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall street.—Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 7th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves of the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary to or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul Cedar Rapids, and Burlington to St. Louis and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guaranty of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

The progress, development and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, respectfully,
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Penna. R. R. Co.
HAMLET L. FROST, Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. Co. } Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of the country through which this road runs, we present the following Official Statement of the Surplus Agricultural Products shipped from the State of Iowa by the different railroads therein, during the year ending April 30th, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,623
Number of cattle	80,287
Number of hogs	512,357
Number of sheep	52,732
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,418,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,582,573
Wool, lbs	2,866,196
Wheat, bushels	9,196,545
Corn, bushels	2,210,403
Other grains, lbs	35,478,854
Other grains, bushels	1,808,047
Other agricultural products, lbs	27,608,707
Flour and other agricultural products, lbs	324,703
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs	10,983,101

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the shipments Eastward, and does not include the amount of produce shipped Eastward from Dubuque or McGregor, which would swell the totals materially. If the shipments Westward by the railroads were given they would swell immensely the surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THIS ROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE RICH AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that THIS ROAD PASSES THROUGH THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, being, to the latter city, 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

This road is required by the wants of that section where a large and increasing traffic is waiting for it and needs railroad communication. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS, THEREFORE, GUARANTEED BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, AND HAS NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF THE ROADS INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. WE RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTERS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO DESIRE TO CHANGE THEIR HIGH PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH PRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
or by
S. McCLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government, Gold, Exchange, &c.
Government and all classes of Securities taken in exchange for the above first-class bonds.
ja12:s58:WF

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. R. Leech, John Floyd,
John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a General Banking business.

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and Sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 3, 1870.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Prime business notes at 8@8. Sterling weak at 83@89. Gold dull and lower; opened at 121¾ and closed at 120⅝@120⅝. Clearances, $15,000,000. The Sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 121 50-100@121 58-100.

Governments heavy; Coupons, '81, 18 @18¼; do '62, 13¼@13½; do '64, 14¾@15; do '65, 13⅝@13⅝; do new, 13¾@14; do '67, 14@14¼; do '68, 14@14¼; 10-40's, 12¼@12½; Pacifics, 11⅝@11⅝.

State securities, except new Tennessees, strong; Missouris, 90; old Tennessees, 64; new do, 47¾; old Virginias, 62; new do, 60¼; old North Carolinas, 42½; new do, 2 ¾.

Stocks unsettled and not up to the best rates of to-day.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 59¾; Cumberland, 32½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝; Quicksilver, 15¼; Mariposa, 10 preferred, 20¼; Adams Express, 64⅝; Wells & Fargo, 57½; American, 57½; United States, 51½; Pacific Mail, 40½; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 24¾; prf'd, 40; Harlem, 138; preferred, 141; Hudson Scrip, 94¼; Reading, 96¼; Michigan Central, 118¾; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland, Pittsburg, 99¾; Northwestern, 72¾; prf'd, 88¾; Rock Island, 114½; St. Paul, 72; preferred, 86; Wabash 47¼; preferred, 88¼; Ft. Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 54; C. & A., 144; preferred, 144; O. & M., 26¾; N. J. C., 97¾; Dubuque, 109; St. Joseph, 107; C. C. & I. C., 73; C. C. & I. C., 21¾. Burlington & Quincy 155.

Sub Treasury balances: Gold $79,200,028; currency $4,171,888. General balance $83,477,668.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870. }

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 120¾; Silver, 116; Eighty-one's, 118; Five Twenties, 1862, 115½; do 1864, 114½; do 1865, 114½; do 1865, Consols, 113¾; do 1867, 114; do 1868, 114; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 64¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼; New York Central 97¼; Reading, 96½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, 115½; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 88¾; Erie 24½.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,90	$6,03
Paris, per franc	23½	25
Berlin, thaler	88	92
Frankfort, florins	50	52

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 120¾; United States 5ixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115½; do. 1864, 114¾; do. 1865, 114¾; Ten-Forties, 112½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113¾; do. do. 1867, 114; do. do. 1868, 114; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 111½; Lake Superior 96.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY Feb. 3, 1870. }

There is really nothing new or important to be said about oil in a general way. Dullness and complete stagnation continue to be the most prominent features of the oil market, and what is worse still, the indications at present do not warrant any immediate improvement. Crude is much higher, relatively, than refined, which prevents refiners from making any movement; it is not inflated enough to induce speculators to sell "short," and too much inflated to induce them to go "long." In fact, there is now the most complete deadlock we have had for months—though according to "refiner," it is a good omen, indicating, as it does, a brighter and better future.

CRUDE.

Spot oil is still quoted at 13c offered and 13¼c asked—it was rumored late in the day that there had been a sale at 13¼c. Seller to July offered at 13c and buyer same, may be quoted at 15c. Offer to sell buyer this month at 13½c.

REFINED.

Continues dull and neglected though prices are nominally unchanged. Spot, 29½; February is reported as being offered at 30¼c; March to July, 31@31¼. It was rumored that the "ring" above had recently bought several "lines" of refined, but, that for reasons best known to themselves, they now refuse to accept the contracts.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Chrystal Oil Works 80 bbls, on account A. Belloes; Wesly Wilson 56, on account C. W. Mackey; Waring & King 90, on account J. K. Barbour; Jas. Wilkins 320, on account P. & B. Pet. Co; Excelsior 99, on account W. E. Collier.

Total..... 635 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 648 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining Co. 300 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 395 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 1,343 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PART BY WEST PENN R. R.

W. Wilson & Co., 50 bbls lub. oil to P. Milliken & Co., New York.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 277 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—There is a firmer feeling prevailing in cotton goods in the market, but without leading to much animation, although there is a little more doing. We quote an advance in Otis in OXA blue denims from 25 to 26c, Otis BB from 23 to 24c, Otis CC from 20 to 21c, Clark's blue and brown denims from 28 to 29c, western star duck heavy has declined from 25 to 24c, white New Orleans Camlet Jeans have risen from 25 to 27½c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged, family at $5,20@5,50. Wheat dull and unchanged, red winter at $1,10 @1,12. Corn dull at 75c. Oats dull at 50@56c. Cotton dull but not lower, middling at 24¼@24½c. Whisky sold to the extent of 8,000 bbls at 93c. Mess pork in good demand at $26,00, but it was held at $26,50. Bulk meat dull and lower. Shoulder at 10¼c, sides at 13½@14c for clear rib and clear at 14½@14¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders at 14¼c, clear rib sides 15@15¼c, clear do at 15¾c. Sugar cured hams at 18½@19¼c. Green meats dull; shoulders at 9¼@9½c, sides at 11¾@12c, and hams at 13¾@14. Petroleum firm at 30@32c for refined.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870. }

There is, we regret to say, a continued and pretty general complaint of dullness, and while hopes of an early improvement are entertained, the indications are not encouraging. The sluggishness noted in grain for some time past still continues, and operators still complain that there is no margin, and that it does not pay to handle it. Flour, also, is dull and weaker, and it is almost as flat again as it was prior to the recent flurry in New York and the West. It is a fact, however, and there is no getting over it, that both flour and wheat are very cheap, and it is generally conceded that there are no other articles that present the same inducements to buy and hold, as they cannot in no event go much lower, but on the contrary, are likely to advance. Speculators, generally, have fared so badly this last year or two, that but few of them have back bone enough to take a venture on anything, and besides, but a very small proportion of them have the means even if they had the inclination. Provisions continue dull and drooping, and there is no telling when the bottom will be touched.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged—sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 70@80c.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the arrivals and no improvement to note in the demand, and, consequently, prices are weak—28@32, for good to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; sales of fair at $2,25; prime at $2,50, and choice at $2,75.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Dull: $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@5,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, at 26@26½ cts., for 50 or 100 bbl lots, with the usual advance in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, with liberal arrivals, and a supply considerably in excess of the demand; Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11 for halves. Pitted cherries, 25c. Blackberries 14c per pound.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals are falling off somewhat, but the demand continues light, and prices are unchanged: 10¼@10¾c.

EGGS—Fresh packed are still quoted at 25, but the market is dull and pretty well stocked.

FEATHERS—85@90 cts.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged—demand entirely local, and the mills appear to have the lead in the retail trade. We continue to quote western flours, at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye Flour, $4,00@4,50.

GRAIN—There is no increase in the arrivals of Wheat, and the market is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $1,00@1,10 for fair to medium and $1,45@1,48 for prime to choice. Oats dull and dealers generally are complaining that there is no margin, and in order to do business, they are obliged to buy and sell at the same price; we continue to quote on wharf and track, at 46@47c, and in store at 48@50c. Corn also is dull but not quotably lower; car, quoted at 76@80c; shelled car shelled at 82. Rye is dull with no sale. Buyers and sellers 90 cts. Barley is quiet and unchanged; sale 3 cars prime Penna. Spring at $1,05.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@23, and the offerings continue light.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $3,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,45@1,45, and No. 2 at 95@95. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The demand continues light, and prices are unchanged—50 by car load and 55 for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Market heavy, with a drooping tendency. Shoulders, 13½ for Plain and 14½ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 16 for Clear and 17 for Ribbed. Breakfast Baton, 18½ and Sugar Cured Hams 19. Lard 17 in tierces. Mess Pork $26.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20

SEEDS—Sales of clover seed at $8,50 and Timothy seed at $4.75@5,00. Flaxseed, of which there is little or none in market, is still quoted at $2,10@1,5.

STRAW—In small lots of rye straw at $19, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@ 91; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The market has been dull and inactive this week, though no special cause can be assigned therefor. There was a fair supply, fully up to the usual weekly average, while the advices from the east were neither favorable nor yet were they unfavorable; there is one thing, however, there did not appear to be the usual number of buyers in attendance, the delegation from New York being unusually small. Then, again, the cattle on sale, as a general thing, were of the lower grades, not the kind usually sought after for shipment, and these and other causes of minor importance, tended to produce, as we have already stated, a dull and lifeless market. There is another point which it may well to refer to in this connection, the eastern markets have been so fickle and unsettled of late that shippers are obliged to operate with great caution, and consequently do not pitch in as formerly upon receipt of a telegram reporting New York or Philadelphia a shade better; these markets may be better to-day, but there is no telling what may transpire within the next two or three days; and cattle bought on the strength of an improvement in New York may lose money by the time they arrive there. Stock men, as a general thing, are more careful than formerly, and while it is possible that at times, they would have done better by having, as it is termed, more nerve, yet on the other hand, they are not likely to meet with so many losses.

Compared with last week, there is not much change in prices. Good shipping steers sold at 7¼ and extra may be quoted at 8. Two car loads of very fine Southern Ohio steers, averaging upwards of 1,400 lbs, sold to-day at 8¾, but this, it should be borne in mind, is an out-side price. Medium Cattle, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, sold at 6@7 cts.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1870.

	No.	Wt.	Price
Hedges & Taylor for Heskett	35	30,370	6 50
H. S. & Co. for E. A. Thamp'n	25	24,080	6 50
" " Judy	19	17,690	5 50
" " H. Gray	19	19,600	6 50
" " Mr. Davis	18	19,440	6 60
" " Thompson	2	2,740	
Jas. Anll for J. Ruff	5	4,800	@ 3¾
Shamberg for Hickman	3	3,540	

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

H. L. & Co. for C. Phiefer	17	20,520	5 50
" " A. McFerson	64	74,660	@ 7¼
" " Rothchilds	32	57,800	6 35
" " Alexander	34	38,190	6 75
" "	22	26,530	5 85
" " Berry & Co.	15	17,440	7 30
" " Jarvis	17	20,374	6 00

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

Orr & Williams for Leathers	15	14,450	5 50
" "	30	41,520	@ 7¼
Hedges & T. for Stafford	70	82,710	7 15
" " Rice & Mills	16	21,630	@ 7¾
" " Hall & Getz	33	38,980	7 00
" " Mailhom	15	15,910	
Holmes, L & Co. for Hamilton	18	19,740	6 00
" " Berry & Co.	15	17,440	7 30
A. Greenawalt to Hartzell & S.	19	19,920	7 00
Wm. Cook to Wm. Kelly	17	15,720	
Trauerman to Timms & S.	32	33,600	7 25
Hazelwood & B. for Megrue	16	16,370	6 00
" " Henderson	8	9,550	7 25
" " Perser	11	10,800	@ 7¾

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

J. W. Fairall to Jas. Marsh	17	20,800	7 50
Hedges & T. for Brennan	33	39,600	@ 7¾
Orr & Williams for Leathers	18	17,000	5 00
H. L. & Co. for Hamilton	17	14,460	7 25
" " Jarvis	17	20,374	6 00

HOGS.

The market opened up strong on Monday, with some little excitement in consequence of a very reduced number on sale, and prices advanced fully a quarter of a cent. Since then, however, under the influence of increased arrivals and the fact that it was generally conceded that there was no good or sufficient reason why the advance should be sustained, the market has ruled easier, and prices have dropped back to where they were about this time last week. The feeling among operators, generally, is "bearish," as they appear to be impressed strongly with the idea that hogs are yet too much inflated, that they are much higher, relatively, than their products, and that they must, sooner or later, still further decline.

We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 9¾@10c, and Yorkers at 9@9¾c. The latter appear to be selling quicker and bringing better prices, relatively, than the former.

SHEEP.

The sheep market is devoid of anything new or important, compared with last week. There has again been a full supply, the arrivals having again been large; but as was the case last week, the great proportion of the offerings were of an inferior grade—not the kind sought after, particularly at this season of the year, for shipment. Prime fat sheep were in fair demand and brought full prices, but, as already intimated, the lower grades were very dull, and "scalawags" were hard to sell at any price. Prime to extra 106 pound averages may be quoted at 6@6¾, and 85 to 90 pound averages at 5@5¾.

One drove of fancy, averaging considerably over 100 pounds, brought 7½, but this was an out-side price.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton market is without decided change; sales 1,800 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 8,693 bbls; market dull and declining; sales 6,100 bbls at $4,60@4,80 for superfine State and western; $5,75@5,90, extra State; $6@6,10, extra western; $5,75@6,35, white wheat extra; $5,10@6,20, round hoop Ohio; $5,50 @6,25, extra St. Louis, $6,25@6,80, good choice do. Rye Flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $4@4,90. Cornmeal quiet and heavy. Whisky declining; sales 350 bbls western at 89@89¾c, free, chiefly at extra western. Wheat: receipts were 21,800 bus; market is without decided change for spring, and heavy and declining for winter; sales 84,000 bus at $1,18@1,21 for No. 2 spring, latter price for choice Minnesota; $1,25@1,30, winter red and amber western; $1,30@1,40, white California; $1,52½ was paid for choice white State. Rye: market heavy, with sales of 8,000 bush western on private terms. Barley mait dull, with sales of 5,000 bush State at $1. Corn—receipts, 1,800 bush—dull and heavy, with sales of 26,000 bush at 80@90c for new mixed western, 90@96c for new yellow Jersey, 98c for new yellow southern. Oats—receipts, 1,600 bush —lower, with sales of 24,0000 bush at 53¼@54c for western, 68@69c for State. Rice dull: Carolina 6@7c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, with sales of 280 hhds Cuba at 9@9¾c. Molasses quiet, with sales of 40 bbls New Orleans at 69@72c. Petroleum steady, at 16¾@17c for crude, 30¾@31c for refined. Hops quiet and steady, at 18@28c for American. Linseed oil dull at 80@84c in casks. Turpentine firm, at 47@48c. Pork heavy and lower, with sales of 750 bbls at $26,75@26,25 for new mess, $22,50 @23,00 for prime and $21@26 for prime mess; also, sales of 750 bbls new mess, seller February and March, at $25,75. Beef quiet and steady; sales of 150 bbls. $10@15 new plain mess and $14 @17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef steady; sales of 250 tierces at $20@28 for prime mess and $28@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 80 bbls at $28 @34 for new. Cut Meats heavy; sales of 240 pkgs, at 11¾@12¾c for shoulders and 14½@15c for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 100 boxes long clear to arrive on private terms and 500 tierces long clear at 14¾c. Dressed Hogs without decided change, at 11¾@12¾c for western. Lard quiet and heavy; sales of 350 tierces, at 16¾@16¾c for steam and 17@17¾c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 500 tierces on private terms, at February, 16@ 16¾c, March, and 16¼c, seller April. Butter quiet and steady, at 17@50c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool heavy and lower; shipments per steamer, 25,000 bush wheat at 9¾d.

Later—Flour closed dull and slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat rather quiet; spring steady and unchanged; winter dull and heavy; No 2 spring sold at $1,17 @1,21 and winter red and amber $1,27@ 1,30. Rye dull and drooping. Oats dull and heavy at 53@54c for western. Corn quiet and heavy at 80@ 90c for new mixed western. Pork firmer, with sales of 200 bbls mess seller February at $25,75, and 750 bbls seller March at $25,75@28,00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 15¾c old for February and 16c asked. Eggs firm at 31@32c for fresh.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour in fair demand for low to good grades; prices unchanged; $3,80@4,10 for spring extras, $5,50 for superfine. Wheat firm with an advancing tendency, owing to a speculative demand and sales of No 2 at 80@85c, closing at 81¾@82c; moving receipts of 13 reailis paper, Godfrey & Clark; 50 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 80 do do, E Hazleton; 25 do do, W Wolcott; 10 do do, N J Braden; 5 bxs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 185 sks barley, W J Meek; 200 do do, Gangwisch; 150 sks wheat, S Liggett & Co; 40 sks rags, R Christy; 827 g hatns, 250 c sides, W B Hays & Son; 200 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 200 bbls do, Watt, L & Co; 10 do do, G E Palmer & Co; 6,500 e pots, J R & A Murdock; 5 sales flax, C G Hussey & Co; 10 doz brooms, J Porterfield; 9 kgs lard, 2 tubs tallow, H Rea Jr; 20 pkgs mdse, W Cooper & Co; 44 bxs cheese, 5 do butter, N J Bradsn; 1 car hay, J R Harson; 192 bgs barley, W J Meek; 100 doz handles, Postley, Nelson & Co; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & D; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 1 car sundlings, S B Floyd & Co; 4 cars rye, D Wallace, 140 bgs bone dust, Seward & E; 13 cars mstal, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, Union Mills; 2 do do, Rees, G & D; 3 do do, Haifman & H; 9 do do, Graff, B Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 3.—2 cars lake sup ore, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, J Kesmer; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 8 do do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do ore, Robb & Herron; 1 do clay, Hussey, Wells & Co; 231 sks oats, Kiel & Ritchart; 8 bbls tallow, 3 rolls leather, 3 bdls sheep pelts, W Fiacus & Son; 3 do butter, Day & Co; 2 bbls, 1 keg tallow, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 25 sks oats, Graham & M; 1 car shingles, W Dilworth; 1 do lumber, S A Wood; 5 bbls oil, Dalzell & S; 10 bed bottoms, T B Young & Co; 15 cases tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 6 do do, T J Blackmore; 9 bdls steel, Singer, Nimick & Co; 2 cars posts, D Gregg & Co; 130 hf bbls fish, W M Gormley; 130 do do, W Haslage & Co; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 11 bbls apples, 3 do beans, J A Graff & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 3.—100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 1 car wheat, Kendall Bro; 8 sks butter, F & J Carey; 10 bgs potatoes, W J Caskey; 26 bgs corn, Central P RR Co; 12 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 7 do do, 6 do do ions, 62 bgs barley, Meanor & Harper; 55 bgs barley, 22 do oats, F Schield; 19 do oats, Schield & S; 6 do do, Dalzell & S; 6 do Graff; 15 bgs barley, John Gangwich; 6 bbls cider, W C Armstrong; 10 kgs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 52 bxs hops, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 10 bbls oil, Jas Lippincott; 3 pkgs bacon, J Mills & Son; 10 cases wine, Wm Millar; 5 bales hemp, H Gerwig; 10 cases wine, L Berkoweliz; 5 bbls oil, Schwartz & Haslett.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 3.—1 bx lard, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 225 rails railroad iron, C A Carpenter; 4 bbls butter, 11 sks clover seed, 1 do flaxseed, Knox & Orr; 4 cars metal, John Moorhead; 6 cars lime stone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 bbls beans, 3 kgs butter, A Happer; 1 bdl sheep pelts, 4 sks wool, J Wilson & Son; 9 sks cloverseed, W Welsh & Co; 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 2 cars rye, 48 sks oats, 2 cars grain, Scott & Gisal; 6 doz brooms, Rees, Graff & Dull; 3 bxs butter, M Seibert; 15 sks corn, 29 do oats, Voeglly & Kopp; 108 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 58 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rham & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,
fet FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer MOLLIE EBBERT, G. W. EBBERT, Master, will leave for the above and Intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, 4th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful Towboat WILD DUCK AND BARGES, Dove and Swan, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave on FRIDAY, Feb. 4th, at 4 P. M., for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAS. GIBBEST & FORTER, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 5 feet 5 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. The weather continues cloudy, with indications favorable for snow. Mercury at 4 P. M. 35.

There has been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report. The St. Charles from, Cincinnati, was due last evening.

The Rover, from Nashville, is about due.

The Mollie Ebert, Captain G. W. Ebert, will depart for St. Louis to-morrow and all passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. The Mollie is in all respects an excellent boat and offers superior inducements to passengers.

The Sallie is enroute from New Orleans to this port, having left there on Thursday of last week. Upon her arrival here, Capt. Stockdale contemplates giving her on over-hauling and re-painting.

The Wild Duck is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will be ready to depart on Saturday.

—The proposals for the completion of the section work of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi river, were opened at the United States Engineer's office in Keokuk, Iowa, last Thursday. But two proposals were offered, viz: That of Dull & Williams, and of F. D. Van Wagener, of Fulton, New York. The bid of the former amounted in the aggregate to $683,650 and of the latter, $818,075. The prices proposed by the old contractors are but little in advance of those paid for the work already performed by them, and as their bid is by far the least one, the contract will unquestionably be awarded to them.

—The J. W. Garrett, from New Orleans, reshipped the following freight for Pittsburgh, on the Glasgow at Cincinnati: Shipton & Wallace, 27 bbls. molasses; S. P. Shriver & Co., 41 hhds. sugar; W. M. Gormley, 116 bbls, molasses, 22 hhds sugar, J. Wilson & Son, 50 bbls molasses; Dilworth, Harper & Co., 290 bbls molasses, 158 hhds sugar; Arbuckles & Co., 239 bbls. molasses, 25 hhd sugar; J. S. Dilworth, 178 bbls molasses, 10 hhds. sugar.

—The Louisville *Courier* says Capt. Tobin received a dispatch from New Orleans announcing that the Paragoud had beaten the Natchez on the last trial run. He does not state, however, that the Paragoud had passed the Natchez under way, as was the case recently with the Natchez when she stood out on the river and went by the Paragoud.

—A barge containing over 200 bales of hay was sunk by the violence of the wind and waves on Saturday morning, near the "saw logs" above Evansville. About half the hay was taken out uninjured, but the remainder was slightly damaged.

—The Commerce Committee have agreed upon the bill creating a Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors at Evansville, Indiana, in accordance with petitions from several leading steamboatmen of the West.

—A Louisville special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: Capt. Neal, of the Richmond, left for St. Louis last night to negotiate for the sale of the Richmond to parties there; so it is stated.

—A telegram from Portsmouth to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Tuesday, says the Ohio passed the St. Charles and ran out of sight in an hour.

—Capt. John Greenough has taken command of the Mary McDonald, in the St. Louis and Ouachita river trade.

—R. R. Hudson left Cincinnati for Wheeling on Tuesday, on her 128th trip in that trade.

—The Glendale, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed Cairo, on Tuesday, with a cargo of ore.

—The Maggie Hays and Kenton arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 3.—1 car lumber, J Brady; 6 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock; 1 car limestone, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 24 bdls shaff, Jones & W; 13 reailis paper, Godfrey & Clark; 50 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 80 do do, E Hazleton; 25 do do, W Wolcott; 10 do do, N J Braden; 5 bxs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 185 sks barley, W J Meek; 200 do do, Gangwisch; 150 sks wheat, S Liggett & Co; 40 sks rags, R Christy; 827 g hatns, 250 c sides, W B Hays & Son; 200 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 200 bbls do, Watt, L & Co; 10 do do, G E Palmer & Co; 6,500 e pots, J R & A Murdock; 5 sales flax, C G Hussey & Co; 10 doz brooms, J Porterfield; 9 kgs lard, 2 tubs tallow, H Rea Jr; 20 pkgs mdse, W Cooper & Co; 44 bxs cheese, 5 do butter, N J Bradsn; 1 car hay, J R Harson; 192 bgs barley, W J Meek; 100 doz handles, Postley, Nelson & Co; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & D; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 1 car sundlings, S B Floyd & Co; 4 cars rye, D Wallace, 140 bgs bone dust, Seward & E; 13 cars mstal, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, Union Mills; 2 do do, Rees, G & D; 3 do do, Haifman & H; 9 do do, Graff, B Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.
243 LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite head of Wood,)
Are receiving large shipments of
New Crop New Orleans
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
They give 12 per cent. tare on allSugar by the Hogshead

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No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. se7

W. C. ARMSTRONG,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 25 Market Street.

L. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pitt

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Official Notice.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of Councils will be held on Monday at two o'clock, P. M.

Officer Koeing will remove to this new office, No. 638 Penn street, to-day.

The Allegheny Police will receive their new uniforms in about ten days.

The work of rebuilding the Fifth ward public school house is progressing rapidly.

Mayor Callow had seven cases before him yesterday, which were disposed of in the usual way.

An itinerant organ grinder delighted the little folks and distracted the older ones of Lawrenceville yesterday.

Yesterday morning a horse attached to a cart loaded with ashes was backed over an embankment at the Point and killed.

Yesterday afternoon a wagon loaded with pig iron broke down on Smithfield street and obstructed the thoroughfare for a short time.

The time for the next regular meeting of Allegheny Councils is next Thursday evening, instead of last night, as announced by a conference.

Road Committee.—The Committee on Rods, appointed by City Councils, held a meeting yesterday in the office of the City Engineer. No business of importance was transacted.

Patrick Walsh was before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday, charged with entering the house of Johanna Mahon and creating a disturbance, for which he was compelled to pay a fine of five dollars.

Washington Infantry.—This volunteer military company, composed of many of our best citizens, will hold a meeting to-night for the purpose of electing officers. The ranks are rapidly fill ng up to the requirement.

Monthly Report.—During the month of January, 1870, Deputy Mayor Nichols had before him 51 cases. Eleven of these were discharged, eight committed to jail and the remainder dismissed on the payment of fines. The fines turned into the City Treasury amounted to $153.

Fine Building Lots For Sale in Allegheny City.—We direct the attention of parties wishing to invest in building lots in Allegheny city to the advertisement of Mr. Alexander Patterson on our first page. These lots are very desirable, and money invested in them can be doubled in a few years.

Another Insane Man.—An insane man was brought to the lock-up yesterday from Aipsville, on the Connellsville railroad. It appears that the man was sent to the Homeopathic Hospital by a doctor residing in Aipsville, but as that institution has no accommodations for insane persons, he was not admitted. What will be done with him?

Fourth Ward School Board.—At the meeting of the North District (Fourth Ward) School Board held on Wednesday evening Dr. Shaw was unanimously elected representative to the Central Board of Education for three ensuing years. Dr. Shaw has been in the Board for some times, and the fact of his efficiency is attested by the result above noted.

An Officer Wanted.—A telegram was received at the Mayor's office last evening about eight o'clock from Lieut. Irwin, at Lawrenceville, asking for an officer to be stationed at Bell's oil refinery, in the Seventeenth ward. It appears that for several nights past a thief or thieves have been visiting the refinery and carrying off quantities of lead used in lining the tanks and agitator.

Fire in Allegheny.—The Paid Fire Department was called into requisition for the first time yesterday morning. A lot of shavings in the attic of the house No. 56 Sandusky street, occupied by Mr. Alex. Grant, were set on fire by some children, which created an alarm. Fortunately the flames were extinguished with but slight damage by the Ellsworth Hose Company before the arrival of the engines.

A Good Officer.—We published yesterday, in our report of the proceedings of the Board of Health, the fact that John McFadden had been elected Assistant Health Officer. That Mr. McFadden will make an efficient officer, will not be questioned, as the manner in which he performed the duties of his office while Street Commissioner of the Second District will fully justify that conclusion. The Board of Health were certainly fortunate in procuring the service of such a man.

Brutal Assault.—M. H. McIlvain, who, from his actions, must be an infinitely mean scamp, went into a house on Diamond alley kept by Mrs. Bushman, and made an assault upon Annie Eisler, a young girl residing there. He knocked her down and beat her shamefully. Officer Kuch heard the cries of the girl, and went into the house and arrested McIlvain, who was provided with lodgings in the lock-up for the night. The girl was said to be seriously injured, and for a time her life was dispaired of.

The Death of Mr. Charles Avery Howe, at an early hour on Thursday morning, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Colonel Childs, has spread a gloom over a large circle of friends, to whom he had greatly endeared himself by the more than ordinary intelligence, dignity and gentleness of his character. He was in the thirtieth year of his age, and was the eldest son of Hon. Thomas M. Howe. Only a month has elapsed since we attended the obsequies of his third son, Henry Marshall. We have no words wherewith to express our heart-felt sympathy for the stricken family in this their unexpected and sore bereavement of a most estimable and precious son and brother.

A few days ago a city official who had been indulging in the "flowing bowl" broke in upon the pleasant dreams of the inhabitants of an outer ward, with a startling nocturnal concert, in which he expressed his determination not to "go home till morning." A sympathetic preserver of the peace who happened along that way generously offered to assist him, but was repulsed. Eventually, however, the musician was prevailed upon to accompany his friend, and the "mornin'" found him not at home but before one of our magistrates, who "retrenched" his purse by a fine of five dollars, and possibly thereby to a certain extent "reformed" him.

Not Burglarious but Disorderly.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a colored man, several shades whiter through fright, hailed a policeman in the Third ward, Allegheny, and induced that official to follow him to his residence, where a burglar had been secured. The officer, upon arriving at the place, found the intruder to be Frank Campbell, formerly on the force. He had taken refuge under the bed. The master of the house said it had been thoroughly ransacked, but appearances did not favor this statement. Campbel was intoxicated at the time, but was taken to the lock-up. When brought before Mayor Callow he asserted his innocence of any intention to burglarize, but pleaded drunkenness. He was let off with a fine of twenty-five dollars for disorderly conduct.

Incorrigibility.

Yesterday Mrs. Catharine Hepp appeared before Alderman Renter, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and requested that her son Conrad Hepp, a youth of sixteen years, be committed to jail for incorrigibility. She states that Conrad has taken a dislike to her husband, his stepfather, and has left his home, maintaining himself wherever he can get a situation. A warrant was issued by the Alderman and Conrad secured. He expressed his determination to stay away from home, although in other respects his conduct seemed not reprehensible. His mother desired that he should either be committed to the House of Refuge or come back home. The youth was held for a hearing in hope that a compromise might be arranged.

On the Rampage.

Oliver Graham was slightly intoxicated yesterday and got into trouble. He visited the residence of Mary A. McGan and it is alleged struck her over the head with a mirror, breaking it (the mirror we mean) in a hundred pieces, and seriously injuring Mary's head and face. An officer hearing the disturbance went into the house to arrest Graham, when he was knocked down. He called for assistance and it required four men to take Graham to the lock-up. The injured woman subsequently went to Alderman Butler's office and made information charging Graham with assault and battery, and a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Captain Reed.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, February 3.—The case of Weir vs. Young, previously reported, was resumed and concluded. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $260 58.

The next case taken up was that of Alex. R. Thompson, administrator of Daniel Morgan, deceased, vs. J. M. Ewing, Harriet Ewing and Benj. J. Gaunce, was an action on a promissory note It appears that the defendants bought at public sale from the administrator, goods to the amount of $211 50, for which a note was given. The defense set up was among other things that the administrator, on the day of sale on which the note was given, took wheat and hogs, the property of defendants, which he sold and appropriated the money to the use of the estate, which facts defendants proposed to prove. Plaintiff's counsel objected on the ground that the testimony was incompetent and irrelevant, that if the plaintiff did so take the goods of defendant, that it was a trespass for which he would be liable personally, and for which the estate and creditors could not be made to suffer. The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Hamilton, counsel for defendant, then asked permission to withdraw the plea of set off as to John M. Ewing, which the Court allowed. The jury returned a verdict for defendant as to Mrs. Ewing, and for plaintiffs against J. M. Ewing and J. J. Gaunce in the sum of $344 66. Notes of trial filed.

In the case of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Charles F. Tellinghast, a verdict was rendered for plaintiffs in the sum of $877 50.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

149. M. & M. National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Haigh.
110. Citizens Oil Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Benny.
154. Mackrell et al. vs. Cook et al.
156. Kreiling et ux. vs Becker et al.
91. M'Manus vs. A. V. R. R. Co. et al.
93. Kinsley vs. same.
98. Leahy vs. Johnston et ux.
145. Lewis vs. Johnston et ux.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

THURSDAY, February 3.—The case of Long vs. Brown, reported on trial before Judge Stowe, was resumed and is still on trial.

In the Common Pleas Court room, Judge Collier presiding, the case of McMasters vs. Pa. R. R. Co. was taken up. This case was an action to recover the value of a barrel of sugar shipped by plaintiff on Pa. R. R. from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek, which was alleged to have been lost. Verdict for defendants. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed by plaintiff's counsel.

Lewis Ritchart vs. Hugh Downing, action of trespass on the case for the recovery of the value of goods sold and delivered to one Hugh McCracken at request of the defendant and on letters of credit from him. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $225 50. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed by defendent's counsel.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

263 House vs McDonald & Co.
274 Harmes & Co., for use, vs McDonald.
276 Burt vs Herron Bros.
279 Arnold vs Malon.
285 Schmidt vs Emery Bros.
290 Campbell vs Dougan.
291 " " Williams.
292 " "
300 Euler vs Manhattan Life Insurance Company.
316 Elliott & Son vs Neal.
219 Stewart vs Clark and Sumner.
326 Lynch vs O'Reilly.

Nos. 135 and 214 have been fixed for trial on Tuesday next, and Nos. 260 and 240 for Wednesday.

BOLD OPERATORS.

Larceny of Railroad Iron—Arrest of Two Parties—And the Plunder Secured.

A few days ago, about noon, Officer Stilt, of Deputy Mayor Nichols' force, was patroling his beat, along the Pennsylvania Railroad track near East Liberty, when he observed a couple of boys industriously collecting the loose spikes scattered along the track. Watching their movements carefully, he discovered that the boys, after filling their caps, started off, as though to secrete them. He followed, but was noticed by the boys, who immediately started to run, and escaped. In pursuing them, however, the officer came across a horse and wagon hid in a tunnel or excavation at the side of the track, from which, as he approached two men started away. Upon investigation he found the wagon to be half filled with railroad spikes, links, coupling pins, &c., bearing the marks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The iron was covered with old rags, which would have concealed it from the view of any person making such a thing wrong. The officer jumped in and moved off when two Germans, from a house near by, stepped up and claimed the wagon. He immediately arrested them, and conveyed men and wagon to the Deputy Mayor's office. Soon after the section boss of that part of the road, Mr. Edward Rodman, appeared and made information, charging the men with larceny. They gave their names as Frank Vogel and George Smith. They had in the wagon about three hundred pounds of iron, most of which was identified by Mr. Rodman from the marks. The men are bone boilers, and although several small lots of iron have been missed in that neighborhood, heretofore no suspicion was attached to them.

Several persons at the hearing testified that the wagon had been seen in the neighborhood at various times. The Deputy Mayor, after listening to the testimony, required the accused to give bail in the sum of three hundred dollars each for trial. The officers are on the lookout for the boys, but as yet have found no clue to them.

How they Quarreled.

Alice V. Murphy made information yesterday against Margaret Ray before Alderman Donaldson for larceny as bailee. Alice is niece to Mrs. Ray. The two have been occupying a house jointly and for some time got along pleasantly together. Recently they had a dispute which resulted in a separation, Alice leaving the house. She had a trunk containing clothing and other articles valued at $50, which, she alleges, her aunt prevented her from taking, and hence the prosecution. Officer Sarber, with a warrant, proceeded to the house, but his approach was observed by the object of his search, who locked herself in and refused him admittance. By skillful manœuvering he managed at last to effect an entrance through a window in the rear. The lady, however, was not to be beaten, and even then refused to go. The official, after endeavoring to persuade her to accompany him to the Alderman's office, finally lifted her in his arms and deposited her on the sidewalk, after which she gave up resistance and followed him peaceably. A hearing was had in the case, which resulted in a compromise and the withdrawal of the suit, the defendant paying costs.

City Property.

The Committee on City Property met at the Controller's office, Wednesday at four o'clock P. M., and organized by electing Wm. Phillips Chairman.

Messrs. Kohne & Myers presented a bill for two hundred and fifty dollars for repairs to Neptune Engine House, on Seventh avenue, and on motion a warrant was issued for the payment.

Messrs. Aiken, Seeley and Murray were appointed by the President a sub-Committee to superintend the erection of the Nineteenth ward station house.

Messrs. Dunn, Seibert and Diamond were authorized to take charge of and make repairs on the lot purchased by the Twelfth and Seventeenth ward station houses, subject to the approval of the Committee.

Mr. Hare moved that the sub-Committee appointed to erect the Nineteenth ward station house be instructed to ascertain and report what price can be obtained for the lot purchased by the city in said Nineteenth ward. Carried.

After the transaction of some other business of no public importance, the Committee adjourned.

Fatal Result—Death of a Little Boy.

The day following the destruction of the Fifth Ward School House, Allegheny, as will be remembered by the readers of the GAZETTE an accident occurred which resulted in the serious injury of two little boys. The lads were playing on Page street on the sidewalk in front of the building, when a couple of bricks were blown by the high wind off the top of one of the walls, and each of the boys stricken down with one of the missiles. They were taken to the residence of their father, Mr. John Jeckel, in the immediate vicinity, and medical aid called in. John, the oldest of the two, was found to have suffered a very dangerous fracture of the skull, and at the time it was feared he could not live. Everything that medical aid could suggest was done for him, however, and his friends began to consider his recovery possible. Their hopes were not realized. The little victim lingered, fluctuating between life and death, until yesterday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Number of City Officials and the Salaries They Receive.

We publish below a list of the city offices, with the salaries attached to each, and also an estimate of the perquisites so far as we have been able to ascertain them. The list is as follows:

Mayor—Salary from city	$ 700	per annum.
" county	1,000	
Fees	15,000	—$16,700
Treasurer's Salary	2,000	
" Per stage	12,000	—$ 4 000
Controller's salary		2,500
" Clerk's Salary		900
City Attorney—Salary	2,000	
" Fees	1,000	—$ 3,000
Mayor's Clerk's Salary		1,000
Chief of Police's "		1,500
City Gauger's Fees		5,000
Superintendent of Markets		1 000
Clerk of Markets		600
Monongahela Wharf Master		1,600
Allegheny "		1 000
Street Comm'rs—1st Dis't		1,200
" " 2d "		1,200
" " 3d "		1,000
Road Com'rs—1st Dis't		800
" " 2d "		800
" " 3d "		800
Superintendent of Water Works		2,000
Assessor of Water Rents		1 500
Clerk to the Water Committee		700
Clerk of Select Council		900
" Common "		600
Messenger to Council		900—$50,20

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Office Force.

Chief Engineer—J. H. Moore—Salary	$3,500
Assistant Engineer—J. S. Gras	1 800
Recorder—H. Neal	1 600
Clerk to Street Commissioner—W. H. Rea	1,200
Rodman—J. Weddell	900
Chainman—W. Martin, per day $2.50	784 50
Foreman Plans—C. Hahn, per day $4.00	1,250

Sewer Force.

Chief Engineer—W. H. Kenedy	$2,500
Asst " A. Thompson	1,500
" " C. Mitchell and 1 other	2,000
" " G. H. Simpson	1,100
City Printing—GAZETTE	1,000
Freiheit's Freund	1,000 —18,895 50
	$73,695 50

In addition to the above there are the board measurer, bark measurer, tobacco inspector and salt inspectors, who we believe receive a proportion of the fees accruing, there are also a number of persons in the employ of the city not in the capacity of officials, yet who have regular duties to perform such, for instance, as the employees at the Water Works, the "apostles" who clean the streets, firemen and others, including the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, at a salary of $1,200, and three assistants at $900, making an aggregate of $3,000, which added to the above would swell the amount to over $85,000 that the city pays to officials and employes independent of the police force.

EDUCATIONAL

Scott Township Teachers' Association.

According to previous adjournment this Association met at School House No. 1 (Mansfield), W. M. McCullough, instructor.

The exercises of the forenoon were conducted by the teachers. The recitations were good, and the order unexceptionable. We were highly pleased to find this school in such a flourishing condition, heretofore it has been a cipher in the educational world, but through the perseverance and energy of the teachers, it has been advanced to the front rank, and may now with safety be placed alongside of the foremost schools in the country. We were so highly pleased with the recitations of two young ladies in this school that we were led to inquire their names, which we for their encouragement take pleasure in publishing, their names are Miss Mollie McQuown and Miss Ruth Newell. The manner in which they conducted their recitations in grammar and Arithemetic was a model to many of our egotistic and lifeless teachers, and the same spirit seemed to reign throughout the school.

At the close of the forenoon exercises addresses were delivered by the most active and energetic class of teachers, who, by their remarks, seem to be aroused to a sense of duty which devolves upon them. A motion to adjourn for one hour was made and carried. The vivid urns were then furnished, by the pupils, with a bountiful supply of provisions, after which they spent the remainder of the hour in social conversation.

The day was extreemly cold, yet, notwithstanding, there was a goodly number present. We are very sorry that the parents in this district seem to be negligent of the great interest which are at stake in the education of their children. They do not seem to take that lively interest which is exhibited by teachers, and which *should* be reciprocated by them.

The meeting again covened at one o'clock. Of the afternoon exercises it is unnecessary to make comment, further than to say that they were good, and would compare favorably with those of any county institute we have ever attended. We are sorry to say we did not learn when and where the next meeting of this Association will be held.

ANON.

Plymouth Fair.

We gave yesterday a general description of the booths and their various attractions. During a brief visit last night our attention was specially called to the Laurel Booth, in charge of Mrs. C. A. Kerrason, of this city, assisted by her sister, Miss Mary Fairchild, of Oberlin, Ohio. These charming ladies, with their own hands, have prepared several sets of worsted baby clothing, sacks, shawls, socks, affgans, &c. Also, some linen wear, for children, of the finest quality, tasty patterns and exquisitely trimmed. The knitting and stitching are as perfect as fairy fingers could make them. Every thing about the Laurel stand—the ladies no less than their handiwork—is of the best. We are constrained once more to bespeak the attention of visitors to the Central Booth—the elegant cashier, the gorgeous bouquets and rustic baskets, all presided over by the gorgeous, but by no means rustic, Mrs. Dickinson, one of the most persevering and successful saleswomen at the Fair. Mrs. D. means business, and we introduce her thus to the visitors, who will find there courtesy as well as their sense of dignity and grace paying glad tribute to her persuasive tongue.

Printing Committee Meeting.

The Committee on Printing met at the Controller's office yesterday, and were called to order by the chairman, J. C. Matten, at half-past two o'clock.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to examine proposals or bids for the city printing, and award the contract to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. Duff offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee notify the successful bidder or bidders for city printing, that the material and work manship done for the city will be, by experts, carefully compared with specimens and specifications, and he or they held to strict liability for any lack in workmanship or in quality of materials furnished.

The committee then proceeded to open the bids for city printing.

The following were the bids:

A. A. Anderson & Sons	$746 75
Bakewell & Marthin	551 65
W. S. Haven & Co	413 63
J. McMillen	529 35

On motion of Mr. Coogan, the contract was awarded to W. S. Haven & Co., they being the lowest bidders.

The committee then adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, February 3, 1870:

Isaac West to Andrew Kuniing, Sept. 24, 1869; lot 100 by 150 ft on Market street, McKeesport, $1,000

Nicholas Shaffer to Samuel Haberstitch, Jan. 15, 1870; lot 22 by 100 ft on Buchanan street, Allegheny, $325

William Henderson to Morris Williams, Sept. 14, 1869; 14 acres and 10 perches in Ellsworth township, $1 75

Lewis Walter to Peter Furgee, Dec. 21, 1869; lot No 121 in Oak Grove plan, Seventeenth ward, $200

James S Snowden to Adam Fumof, Jan. 1, 1870; 68 perches in New Texas, Penn township, $900

Wm. Wilson to Mrs. Eliza S. Miller, January 1, 1870; 2 ac es, 3 roods and 22 perches in Kilbuck township, $1,600

John Goodman to Benj. M. Hall, February 1, 1869; lot 49 by 130 ft on Cowan street, Mount Washington, $250

Joseph E. Smyrill to Adam Fumof, Jan. 1, 1870; lot No. 22 Mattis's plan, Moultrie township, $600

Rev. J. G. Brown et al. to Hugh Dolphens, April 29, 1867; lot 20 by 130 ft Main street, ——, $600

James Mcclintock to John Adam George, Jan 4, 1870; lot No. 1 2 and 3 Mcclintock's sub division of lots 4 Shrigley's plan, 14th Ward, 1 lot 5 by 9, $2,500

Charles Fairchild to Samuel Donaldson, Sept. 7, 1869; lot 25 by 127 on Webster st, 13th ward, Pitt burgh, $500

The End is Not Yet.

The difficulty between Mr. Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*, and the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, it would appear is not yet settled notwithstanding the fact that the information for libel made before Alderman Neeper, an account of which we published some time since, was not brought before the grand jury during the last session. The matter has assumed a different shape and it appears will now be a subject for consideration on the civil side of the Court. Mr. Quay's counsel yesterday instituted proceedings in the District Court against C. D. Brigham, E. D. Thompson and the *Commercial* Printing Company for libel. The *precipies*, there being two actions, were issued but no declarations have been filed. We presume that the alleged libelous matter was that published about the time of the bringing of the criminal prosecution.

Social Reunion.

A social reunion was held at the residence of Rev. E. Squier, No. 306 Penn street, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, yesterday, which proved to be a most interesting and enjoyable affair to all who participated in it, and particularly so to the worthy pastor and his estimable lady.

His numerous friends and members of his congregation concluded to add to the interest of the occasion by getting up a donation party in connection with the reunion, which proved a complete a success. The house was thrown open for the reception of guests at ten o'clock, A. M., and shortly after that hour the Rev. gentleman was honored with visits from many of his friends, and was somewhat surprised in the meantime at the arrival of numerous suspicious looking packages, which an investigation proved to be barrels of flour, packages of dress goods, dresses, silverware, &c. Arrivals of this kind and visits from his friends continued throughout the day, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, a number of guests having assembled, the company enjoyed themselves in social conversation until half-past nine o'clock, when the pastor and his lady were again surprised by being called into the parlor where the guests had assembled. When they had made their appearance Mr. D. W. Radebaugh stepped forth from the company, and on behalf of the friends of Mr. Squire, presented him with a beautiful gold hunting case lever watch, in a neat and appropriate address, to which the pastor replied in a feeling manner. The watch bore the following inscription:

"A friendship offering, presented to Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., by his friends of the First C. P. Church, February 3d, 1870."

At the conclusion of Mr. Squier's remarks, Mr. S. Morrow, on behalf of the ladies of the congregation, presented to Mrs. Squier a purse containing a considerable sum of money.

Mr. Sloan responded on behalf of the recipient.

The guests then continued to enjoy themselves until after ten o'clock, when they bid the host and his lady good night.

The affair will long be remembered by those who participated in it as one of the most pleasant occasions of their lives.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at the Opera House last night was no exception either in point of numbers or respectability to those that have filled the house every night since the engagement of Mr. Collins, the excellent Irish comedian and vocalist. Mr. Collins is without exception, the best delineator of Irish character on the American stage, and in addition to his talent as a commedian, is a remarkably fine vocalist. He will take a farewell benefit this evening, on which occasion "The Irish Ambassador," "His Last Legs," and "Rough Diamond" will constitute the bill. The house will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Miss Augusta L Dargon will give a series of Select readings at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. Miss Dargon has established a reputation as a reader, not only in this city, but wherever she has appeared in that capacity, second to no lady in the country. The house will doubtless be crowded, and as there will be no reserved seats, it will be well for all to go early who desire a good seat. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

MINSTRELS.—Collins, Huimes & Mortimer's Minstrels and Brass Band will commence an engagement of four nights at Masonic Hall Saturday night This excellent minstrel troupe gave two entertainments in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, which were largely attended, and gave general satisfaction to the audience. The company comprises some of the best talent in the "burnt cork" business, and their entertainments are said to be of the very best.

To Lets are very numerous this winter. Parties wishing to engage spring wagons for moving would do well to attend to it in time. Leave your order at No. 82 Darrah street, Allegheny, for almost any size wagons needed, and they will be attended to by John Dyer's Eureka Local Express. 4t

Pier, Dannals & Co's Cream Ale is always recognized by its beautiful golden color, transparent brilliancy, and a flavor which bears the genuine "smack" of malt and hops, and nothing else. By asking for this brand of ale you are sure of a drink that invigorates without injury to mind or body.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. F

The Winter Flowers Blooming and Grasshoppers Jumping.

The Philadelphia *Post* says: Jessamine and grasshoppers are flourishing over in Jersey. The hoppers are lively as in midsummer, and apparently think the winter over. Their knowledge of seasons is generally good, but the warm weather of the past four weeks has knocked spots out of their calculations. The jessamine is as bright and as full of color as in May. We are inclined to doubt if the like was ever known in this section before—not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant we know of.

The record of the past century gives two or three winters almost equal to the present one, but none of them speak of a resurrection of grasshoppers in January. 1790 opened without frost or ice, with boys bathing in the Delaware, and flies plenty in the houses. In January, 1793, shad were caught in the Delaware, and the extreme tempature of the weather is said to have exceeded all previous accounts. In 1827 28 the winter was remarkable for its mildness. The navigation of the Susquehanna and Juniata was uninterrupted, and ploughing was common although the winter. Shad were caughtin the Delaware early in February.

Palsied.

The Oil City *Daily Times* says: In the winter of 1868 Mr. Lowry went to Harrisburg with three darling desires on his mind: the election of "his friend Brewster" to be United States Senator, the election of W. W. Irwin State Treasurer, and the new county. It is well known that all three of them then failed of success. At the outset of the session, after a fierce struggle of two days and nights, Gen. Irwin withdrew, and Brewster's name was scarcely mentioned. The strain upon Lowry was terrible. We saw him at that time and could not help noticing how his noble heart was rent and torn asunder by the defeat of "his friend Brewster." It seemed as though it must break. A few short days and the telegraph carried the dire tidings throughout the length and breadth of the land that the invincible Morrow B. Lowry was struck down by an attack of paralysis. For days it was doubtful whether he would recover, but he soon resumed his seat, partly paralysed in one arm, but apparently uninjured otherwise. It would seem, however, that this insidiuous disease was quietly but surely working in his brain.

PETROLEUM, it is asserted, when subjected to the requisite temperature to heat steam boilers, throws down carbon in sufficient quantities to close the flues and render them useless. Recent experiments, it is stated, have resulted in the invention of an apparatus which obviates the objections mentioned above. By this new process, steam raised to a temperature of from 500 to 1200 degrees is passed into a cylindrical tubular generator, holding eighty gallons. In the space about the tubes is petroleum, which is expanded into a gaseous vapor by the heat from the steam. The gas as fast as generated passes to a receiver which stands by the side of the generator, and is about two-thirds its capacity; thence by pipes into the fire box of the boiler, where it is introduced by jets of such volume as to produce a flame which diffuses itself the full length of a 35 foot boiler and several feet into the smoke stack, with the apparatus only working at one-fourth its capacity.

NO WOMAN should wear her garter below the knee. It is ruinous to the shape of the calf. More than this, it has serious consequences of another kind. The principal vein of the leg runs just beneath the skin until it nearly reaches the knee, when it sinks beneath the muscles. Now if this is constricted at its largest part by a tight garter, the blood is checked in its return to the heart, the feet are easily chilled, and more liable to disease, the other veins of the leg are swollen into hard, blue knots, become varicose, as it is called, and often break, forming obstinate ulcers. This is a picture which a physician sees every day. With the garter fastened above the knee all this pain and deformity are avoided.

BEECHER ON SLEEP.

[From the New York Ledger.]

There are thousands of busy people who die every year for want of sleep. It may be that too much sleep injures some; but in an excitable people, and in our intense business habits, there is far more mischief for want of sleep than from too much of it. Sleeplessness becomes a disease. It is the precursor of insanity. When it does not reach to that sad result, it is still full of peril, as well as of suffering. Thousands of men have been indebted for bad bargains, for lack of courage, for ineffectiveness, to loss of sleep.

It is curious that all the popular poetical representations of sleeping and waking are the reverse of the truth. We speak of sleep as the image of death, and of our waking hours as the image of life. But all activity is the result of some form of decomposition in the body. Every thought, still more, every emotion, any volition wastes some part of the nervous substance, precisely as flame is produced by wasting the fuel. It is the death of some part of the physical substance that produces the phenomena of intelligent and voluntary life.

On the other hand, sleep is not like death; for it is the period in which the waste of the system ceases, or is reduced to its minimum. Sleep repairs the wastes which waking hours have made. It rebuilds the system. The night is the repair-shop of the body. Every part of the system is silently overhauled, and all the organs, tissues, and substances are replenished. Waking consumes, sleep replaces; waking exhausts, sleep repairs; waking is death, sleep is life.

The man who sleeps little, repairs little. If he sleeps poorly, he repairs poorly. If he uses up in the day less than he accumulates at night, he will gain in health and vigor. If he uses up all that he gains at night, he will just hold his own. If he uses more by day than he gathers at night he will lose. And if this process be long continued, he must succumb. A man who would be a good worker must see to it that he is a good sleeper. Human life is like a mill; sometimes the stream is so copious that one needs care but little about his supply. Now, often, the stream that turns the mill needs to be economized. A dam is built to hold a larger supply. The mill runs the pond pretty low through the day, but, by shutting down the gate, the night refills the pond, and the wheels go merrily around again the next day. Once in a while, when spring rains are copious and freshets overflow, the mill may run night and day; but this is rare. Ordinarily the mill should run by day, and the pond fill up by night.

A man has as much force in him as he has provided for by sleep. The quality of action, especially mental activity depends upon the quality of sleep. If day-time is the loom in which men weave their purposes, night is the time when the threads are laid in and the filling prepared.

Men need on an average eight hours of sleep a day, or one-third of their whole time. A man of lymphatic temperament may require nine. A nervous temperament may require but seven, or six, and instances have been known in which four hours have been enough. The reason is plain. A lymphatic man is sluggish in all his functions. He moves slowly, thinks slowly, eats slowly, digests slowly, and sleeps slowly; that is, all the restorative acts of his system go on slowly, in analogy with his temperament. But a nervous man acts quickly in everything, by night or by day. When awake he does more in an hour than a sluggish man in two hours; and so in his sleep. He sleeps faster, and his system nimbly repairs in six hours what it would take another one eight hours to perform.

Every man must sleep according to his temperament. But eight hours is the average. If one requires a little more or a little less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time. But nature keeps close accounts, and no man can dodge her settlements. She will have unappropriated railroads that could not keep the track in order, nor spare the engines to be thoroughly repaired. Every year track and equipment deteriorated. By and by comes a crash, and the road is in a heap of confusion and destruction. So it is with men. They cannot spare time to sleep enough. They slowly run behind. Symptoms of general waste appear. Premature wrinkles, weak eyes, depression of spirits, failure of digestion, dizziness in the morning, and overwhelming melancholy—these and other signs show a general dilapidation. If, now, sudden calamity causes an extraordinary pressure, they go down under it. They have no resources to draw upon. They have been living up to the verge of their whole vitality every day.

There is a great deal of intemperance besides that of tobacco, opium, or brandy. Men are dissipated, to overtax their systems all day and under-sleep every night. Some men are more dissipated by physical stimulants, and some by social, and some by professional and commercial. But a man who dies of *delirium tremens* is no more a drunkard and a suicide than the lawyer, the minister, or the merchant that works excessively all day, and sleeps but little all night.

Women as Inventors.

A pamphlet has just been issued by Mrs. Gage, showing the honors that have attributed to Eli Whitney; but seems to Greene planned the cotton gin gennrelly She makes the claim that Mrs. Greene been gained by woman as an inventor. have no better foundation for the fact than this, that Mrs. Greene became a business partner with Mr. Whitney in the manufacture of the gins. In other matters, however, she seems to have made a good record on the score of mechanical invention. To the Chinese Empress, Si-ling-chi, is attributed the invention of silken fabrics, between three and four thousand years ago. The honor of braiding the first straw bonnet in the United States is accorded to Miss Betsey Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and the date is fixed at 1798. Barbara Uttman, of Annaberry, Saxony, was the inventor of pillow lace, which has not only contributed largely to gratify the tastes of the luxurious, but has furnished valuable employment to hundreds and thousands of women. To Isabella Cunio and her brother Alexander, who lived at Ravenna, Italy, in the thirteenth century, the weight of testimony ascribes the inception of the art of wood engraving. Other examples are given by Mrs. Gage, making a good showing for her sex as inventors.

MARRIED:

GATES—PAINTER—On Wednesday, Feb. 2d, in First Presbyterian Church, Kittanning, by Rev. Joseph Painter, D.D., assisted by Rev T. D. Ewing, JOHN GATES and MARY I. PAINTER, daughter of officiating clergyman.

DIED:

HOWE—Thursday morning, February 3d, CHARLES AVERY HOWE, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Thomas M. Howe, East Liberty, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fifman & Samson's office, corner of Smithfield street and 7th avenue, at 1½ P. M.

JECKEL—On Thursday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, JOHN JECKEL, in the 10th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner Rebecca street and Western avenue, 6th ward, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEFF—On Thursday morning, February 3d 1870, MARY ELLEN, daughter of A. G. and A. M. Neff, aged 15 years and 8 months.

Funeral on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 5th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, north-east corner of Main and Liberty streets, Sharpsburg, Pa.

GRANT—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 1st, EMMA, wife of C. H. and Emma C. Grant, in the 5th year of her age.

DORLAND—On Wednesday night at 11:30 JENNIE C. DORLAND, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, corner of Walnut and Preble streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny city, late Manchester, TO-DAY, February 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

MOORE—January 28d, at Sacramento, Cal., R. V. FRANKLIN M. MOORE, D. D., of the Philadelphia Conference M. E. Church.

Funeral from the residence of Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver, Pa., on THIS DAY, (Friday, February 4th) at 2 P. M.

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